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BROWNING'S

1943

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E. H. GRIEDER
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Garden Annual



GEO. T. BROWNING COMPANY

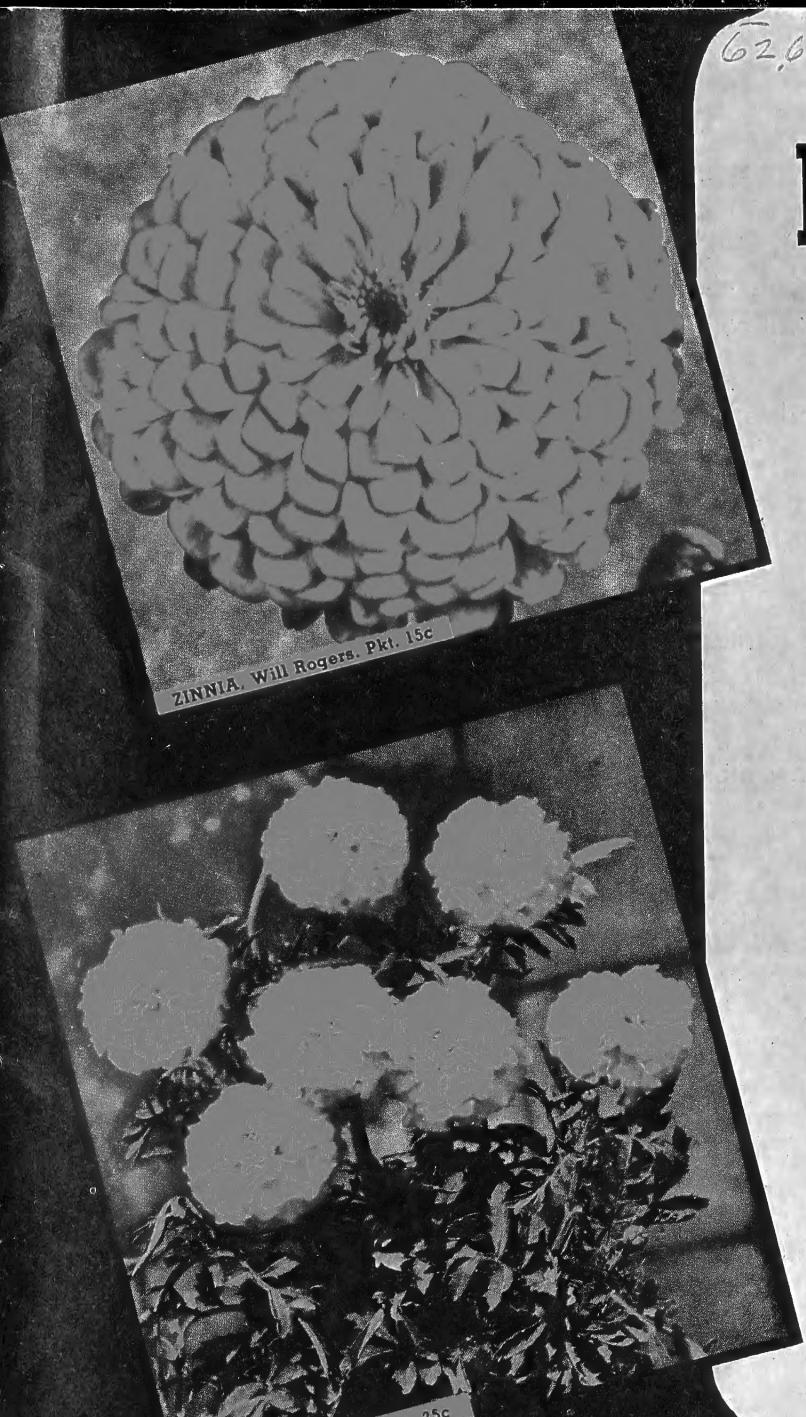
613 MONROE ST., TOLEDO, OHIO

ZINNIA, Will Rogers, Pkt. 15c

MARIGOLD, Sunkist, Pkt. 25c

LARKSPUR, Ruby, Pkt. 25c

PETUNIA, America Alldouble, Pkt. 50c



Greetings from a Neighbor!

THIS GARDEN ANNUAL comes to you from a neighbor . . . a seedsman whose chief interest is in gardens of this vicinity. It comes from a seedhouse that is *right here*, the year 'round.

As the best gardeners hereabouts know, there's no need to send far away for seed and garden supplies. Because the very finest of seeds are available *right here*. None better are to be had—at any price. We can say just that because all the seed we offer is carefully and conscientiously selected from the very best sources . . . and selected particularly to fit the conditions of gardens in this territory.

As your neighbor, we are thoroughly acquainted with your garden problems and garden needs. We know the soil, the climate, the growing conditions. And we offer the benefit of our experience along with the goods we sell.



Visit us whenever you can—but if that's not convenient, just phone or mail your order



This spring many gardeners may not be able to come to our store as frequently and conveniently as in normal times. But that need not stop anyone from getting the benefit of our service just the same. We have always been ready to take good care of orders received by mail and by telephone—and this year we expect to handle a great many more such orders—and do it promptly and correctly.

Come to our store when you can. We're always glad to see you. But if you can't conveniently come in JUST PHONE OR MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS. No price for any article listed or described herein exceeds the ceiling price for that article as determined under the applicable Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration. As required by that office, we will, upon request, furnish you with a statement of our maximum prices on any of the commodities listed about which you inquire.

NON-WARRANTY. We take great care in the selection of our seed. But because we have no control over the many factors governing the success of the crop, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 MONROE ST., TOLEDO, OHIO

WARNING! Many seed varieties scarce! Plan early! Buy early!

The heaviest garden seed demand in history is straining the resources of the seed trade this year. So it is only natural that shortages will develop as the season progresses. War conditions are bringing a huge increase in the number of gardens, and in their size.

We have done everything possible to take care of the gardeners we serve, and can assure you that we will have plenty of seed for your vegetable and flower gardens. But there's no escaping the fact that supplies of some varieties will be exhausted before the end of the season.

Therefore we must warn all gardeners that this year, as never before, it is best to plan early and buy early.



This year PRESERVE...STORE...FREEZE

It's good patriotism . . . and good common sense, too!

When you plan your garden this spring, be sure to think of next winter! Plan, not only for fresh vegetables for spring and summer, but for the long winter ahead! Plan to have plenty of garden-fresh vegetables . . . but think about canning, storing, and freezing, too.

FREEZING — THE MODERN WAY

Particular consideration should be given, this year, to the "freezer storage" plan for preserving vegetables. This is probably the best of all methods for preserving fruits and vegetables, for the characteristics of fresh foods are more nearly preserved by freezing than by any other method of preservation. Freezing preserves the crisp, firm texture, mild

pleasing flavor, and most of the nutritive value.

Where home freezing facilities are not available, community locker service may almost always be found near at hand.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZER STORAGE

Many vegetables can be preserved successfully by freezer storage. Asparagus, sweet corn, beets, lima beans, snap beans, soybeans, spinach and peas are delicious preserved this way.

RULES FOR SUCCESS

Frozen foods, it must be remembered, are essentially fresh foods and perishable. But by giving attention to quality, and observing a few simple rules you will be rewarded

with vegetables that retain most of their original fresh qualities.

Wash food thoroughly. Use fresh, succulent vegetables which have been harvested at the best stage of maturity. Wash thoroughly. Discard all bruised and injured portions.

Freeze immediately after picking. This preserves the original flavor and texture, and avoids spoilage.

Pre-cook all vegetables. The amount of pre-cooking needed is so slight that a vegetable still looks and tastes almost like a fresh one, but this slight amount is absolutely necessary. After cooking, remove from fire and dip at once into cold water.

Pack. After vegetable has been quickly cooled, drain thoroughly and pack tightly in containers, either pint or quart sizes. Take to locker and freeze immediately.

"CELLAR" STORAGE

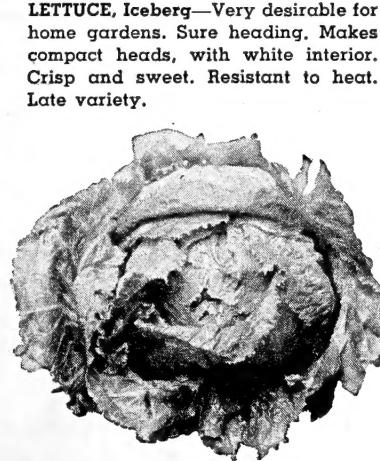
Many vegetables can be kept for use during winter by home storage—in the cellar or other convenient place.

Best storage conditions can be summarized thus: cool and moist—beets, carrots, salsify, turnips, winter radishes and celery; cool and moderately moist—cabbage and potatoes; cool and dry—onions and dry beans; warm and dry—squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

All these except dry beans, onions, squash, pumpkins and sweet potatoes may be kept in the same storage room if the cabbages are on shelves and the potatoes are in slatted crates or bins. The best temperature for most vegetable crops is just above freezing. If potatoes are included, the temperature should not go below 34 degrees. A basement without a furnace is ideal. If the house has a concrete basement with a furnace, then a room protected from the furnace heat is necessary.



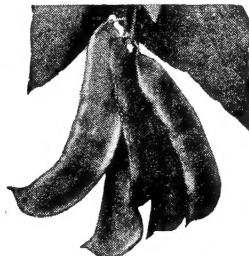
BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting—This fine vegetable is extremely rich in vitamins, and should be in every garden. Tender heads, delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c.



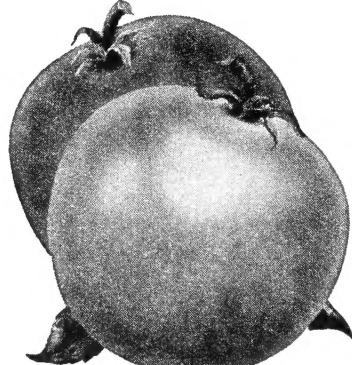
CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market—A favorite early cabbage. The heads are solid, round and of good quality, with few outer leaves. Cuts tender, white and compact. Pkt. 10c.



CANTALOUE, Hearts of Gold—This fine melon has thick, salmon-orange flesh, and a delicious flavor that is hard to beat. Very small seed cavities. Resists drought.



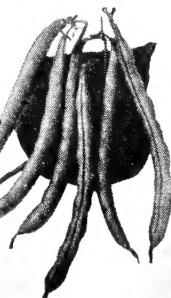
LIMA BEAN, Fordhook—The outstanding bush lima for home or market. Produces a very heavy crop of large, fat pods in clusters. Matures in about 75 days. Large pkt. 10c.



MARGLOBE TOMATO—A second-early, red-fruited tomato. Medium size fruits, smooth, solid and deep, relatively free from cracks. Resistant to wilt and rust.



BEAN, Tendergreen—The best early green bush bean. Absolutely stringless, fleshy round pods of good green color, produced on tall, sturdy plants. Pkt. 10c.



For your VICTORY GARDEN

When the call came

AMERICA RESPONDED!

Millions of bigger and better Home Gardens... to protect a fighting nation's health and to save vital transportation

The home front calls and America's gardeners are responding by growing more and more of their own foods. If you have never grown vegetables, begin now. If you have planted before, plant more than ever this year.

Plenty of your own fresh vegetables all through the season will bring health and vitality for war-time tasks . . . Prices of most foods are much higher than a year ago, but you can see the cash savings in your food bills every day that you supply your table from your own garden . . . and your home-grown vegetables help release cars and trucks for vital war transportation as well.

... and Flowers, too!

**VEGETABLES
to help the Fight for Food**

**FLOWERS
to help keep our spirits up**

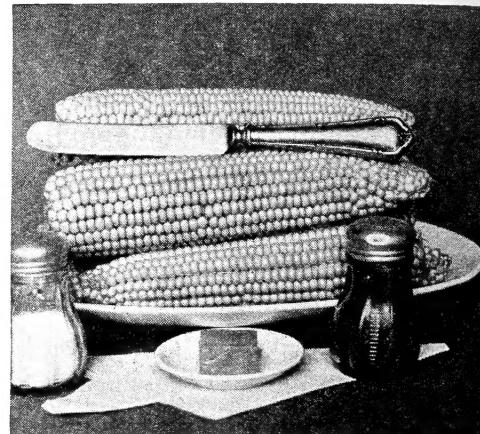


Your gardening will be an important three-fold defense effort on the home front.

Plant a Victory Garden for health and beauty.

Plant for economy. Grow your own vegetables and save.

And plant for beauty, too. Grow flowers for the good cheer so welcome in the world today!



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN—The best known late variety of sweet corn. Stalk sturdy and erect. Kernels clear white, deep, rather broad, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage. An excellent corn for home gardens, or for market. Very productive.

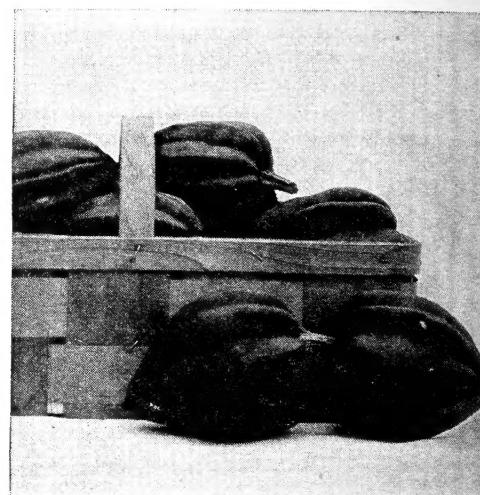
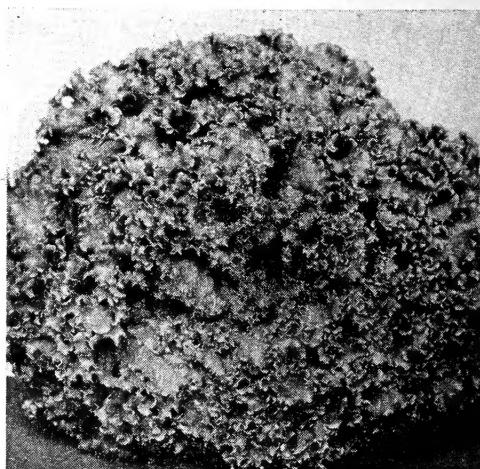
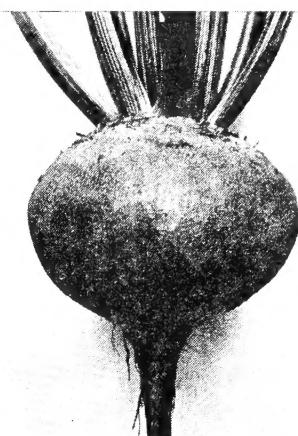
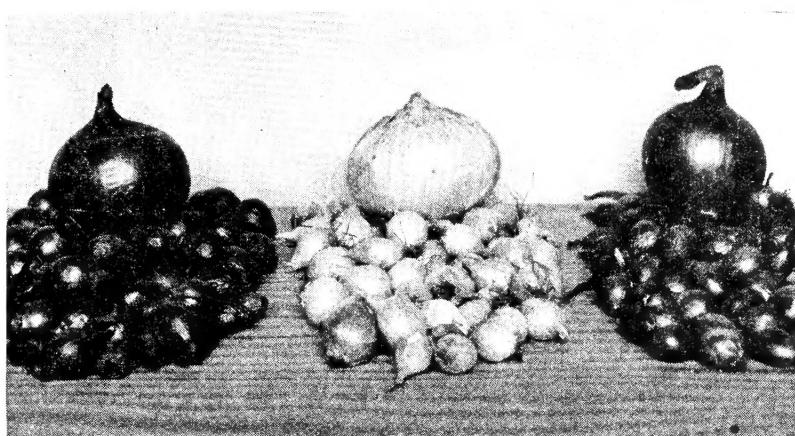
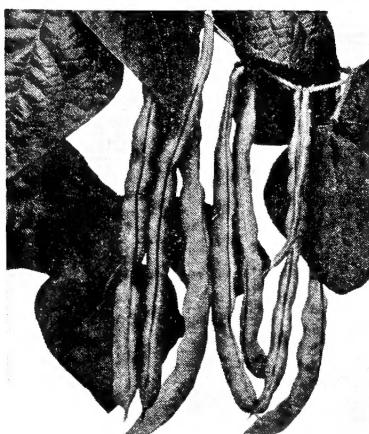


TABLE QUEEN SQUASH—Very desirable for home gardens, or market. Oval fruits, pointed at one end, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow; bakes with sweet, inviting flavor. An early maturing winter variety which can also be planted for summer use.



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE—One of the most popular varieties of leaf lettuce. Excellent for early planting in the home garden. Plants erect and compact; leaves light green, broad, waxy, curly and heavily fringed. A handsome lettuce; very tender, crisp and sweet.

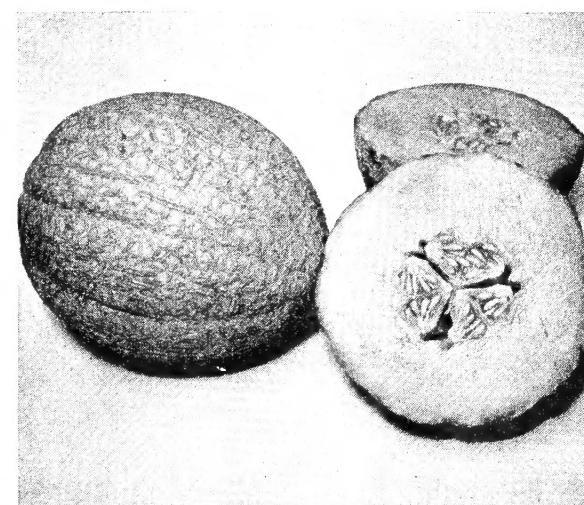
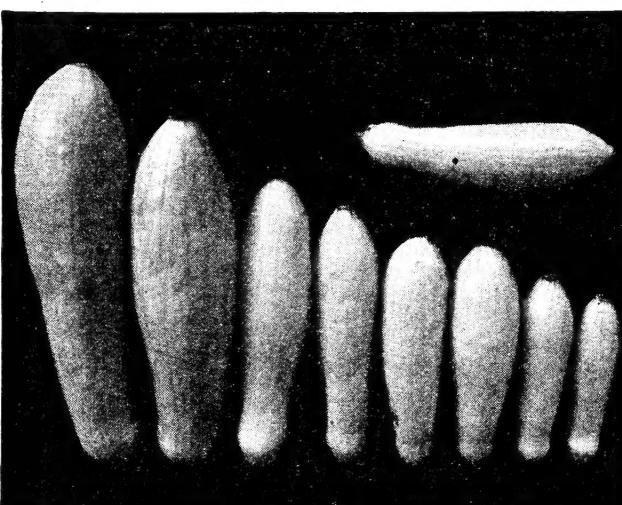
we especially recommend—



KENTUCKY WONDER BEAN—The most widely used pole bean. A strong climber, hardy and prolific over a long season. Plump, almost round, meaty, brittle, fiberless pods, slightly stringy but with a distinct and pleasing flavor. Very early.

ONION SETS—For those crisp, tender green onions in early spring, plant onion sets. The quickest way to get onions early. Our sets are produced from pure-bred seed; second to none in quality and attractiveness. Varieties include white, yellow or red. Onions grown from sets do not keep well, however, so for winter storage, start some from seed.

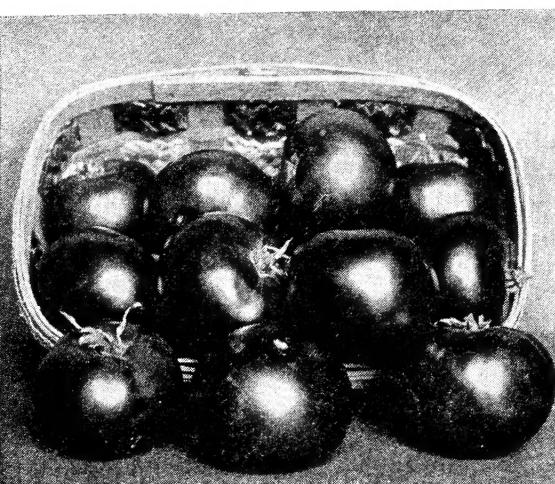
CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET—Very popular standard early beet. Smooth, dark red, flat-globe or turnip shaped roots with small tap root. Flesh is purplish red. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. Large, tall tops, fine for cooked greens.



EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH—(Illustration shows the fruits in various stages of growth.) 1938 All-America Silver Medal Award. A splendid yellow summer squash; regarded by some as the best of all. Earlier, smaller, more productive, and brighter yellow than Giant Yellow Straightneck—and much more uniform. Fine flavor.

GOLDEN WAX BEAN—Fine for home gardens. Plants are small, but vigorous, moderately productive. Straight, thick-flat, creamy yellow pods, 4 to 5 inches long, stringless but fibrous; of fine flavor. Matures in about 51 days.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN MUSKMELO—If you want a real treat, grow this fine new melon. Matures early. Vigorous and very productive, even under adverse weather conditions. Fruits weigh 4 to 5 pounds, with small seed cavity, and thick orange flesh of excellent flavor. 1939 All-America.



PONDEROSA TOMATO—One of the largest tomatoes in general use for home gardens. Plants are large and spreading, with medium green leaves. Fruits very large, purplish pink, somewhat rough, with tendency to crack. Solid, with small seed cells. Very inviting flavor. Fine for juice as well as for table use.

CHIHIHI CHINESE CABBAGE—(Also called Celery Cabbage). The earliest and most sure header of the Chinese varieties. Produces long, solid, cylindrical heads, well blanched, crisp and of delicious flavor. Keeps for a long time in storage. Sow in midsummer.

DEEP HEART FRINGED ENDIVE—Try this entirely new type! Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on ground, outer leaves turn upward, making it less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-filled hearts, closely packed fine leaves, blanch to creamy yellow.

New Introductions OF PROVEN MERIT

Flowers that make news!

ALL-AMERICA AWARD WINNERS

and other tested novelties

ALYSSUM, Violet Queen—New! Dwarf, compact plants, neat in habit, very free flowering. The small, sweetly scented flowers are a very rich, deep shade of violet. Pkt. 15c.

CLEOME, Pink Queen—(Spider Plant) 1942 All-America. A tall, attractive border plant, free from insects and disease, with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without a trace of blue or magenta. The bracts turn to white before falling. Pkt. 25c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Ruby—(See illustration front cover.) An entirely new color. The best red Larkspur ever introduced. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, on stems 4 to 5 ft. long. Pkt. 25c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Lilac King—New! Very early. Florets double, 2 to 2½ in. across with broad, waxy-edged petals, on 24 to 28 in. straight spikes. Pkt. 15c.

MORNING GLORY, Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. Big, satiny white flowers, with a creamy shading in the throat that gives this Ipomoea a beautiful appearance. Vine reaches 12 ft., with luxuriant foliage. Very easy to grow. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Sunkist—1943 All-America. (See front cover for illustration.) Dwarf, compact, very early. Practically true, six to ten inch plants. Flowers to 1½ inches across. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Cupid—New! The dwarfest of all Marigolds. Plants only 5 in. high, and spread about 5 in. across. Five to ten bright yellow collarette flowers, 1½ to 2 in. across, freely borne just above the foliage. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLD, Honeycomb—New! Very early blooming. Odorless. Deep orange in color; plants 15-in. high. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered, Golden Bedder—1942 All-America. Perhaps the earliest of all Marigolds. Plants form symmetrical mounds, covered with golden orange flowers. A row of outer guard petals is surmounted by fully double crest of petals, miniature flowers. Long stems, nice for cut flowers. A second planting can be made for fall flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLD, Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf, double French type; about 9 in. tall; 1½ in. flowers. Clear, yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Will bloom in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

NIEREMBERGIA, Purple Robe—1942 All-America. Cushion-like plants only 6 in. tall, covered with violet-blue flowers. Blooms in 15 weeks; stays in bloom a long time. Prefers full sun, and sandy loam. Makes a very attractive border. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, English Violet—1943 All-America. A distinct new color, rosy mauve-violet. Uniform, true, continuous flowers, 2 in. across; on compact 12 to 15 inch plants. Very free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, America Alldouble—1943 All-America. The first "double" ever created in America; 100% true for doubleness. Flowers up to 2½ in. in diameter. See front cover illustration. Unique midgreen dainty leaves, smaller than other Petunias with almost entire lack of stickiness. Will bloom from early summer to frost. Pkt. 25c.

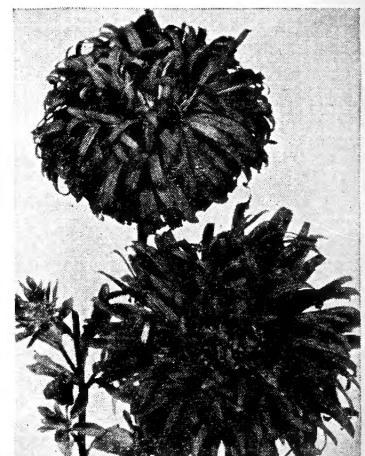
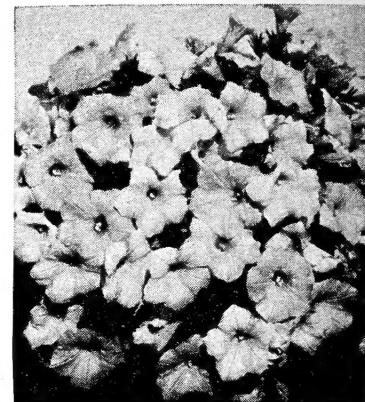
PETUNIA, First Lady—1941 All-America. Beautiful, light or blush pink flowers, 2½ in. across; on uniform, compact 12 in. plants. Blooms profusely all season. A unique color, distinct and pleasing. Pkt. 15c.

PETUNIA, Cream Star—1940 All-America. Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Free-blooming, dwarf plants. Pkt. 15c.

RUDBECKIA, Starlight—1942 All-America. Large flowers, varying from fully double to single, mostly with three rows of petals. Branching plants, 3 ft. Colors from primrose yellow to mahogany and bicolors, with mahogany centers. Pkt. 25c.

ZINNIA, Black Ruby—1941 All-America. Deep velvety maroon, Lilliput or Pompon zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class; 1¼ in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18 in. tall. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA, Will Rogers—A striking new color, never before available in Zinnias. See illustration front cover. Very robust plants, literally loaded with mammoth blooms, 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia. Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX, Rosy Morn—1941 All-America. Gigantea single, annual Phlox, rose pink with a white eye; blooms frequently larger than a half dollar. Early, free blooming. True and uniform; 12-in. high. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER, Extra Early Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. Large 4-inch long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

Flowers in wartime? WHY, OF COURSE



The world needs flowers . . . now more than ever



In your flower garden the world is always at peace. No matter how troubled the days, flowers are happy companions to which you may always turn for friendship and true contentment. So this year, of all years, make your garden the garden of your dreams!

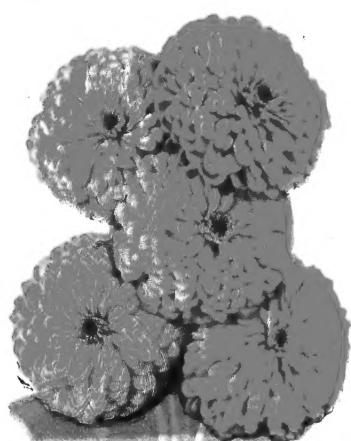
**The flowers that
millions will be planting
ten years from now**



PETUNIA, Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Maximum height of plants 1½ to 2-ft. Pkt. 25c.



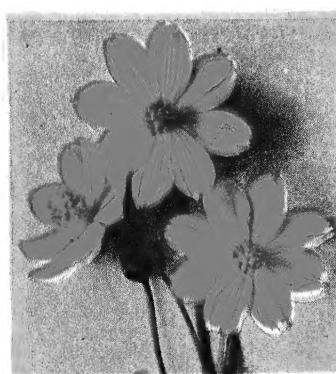
MARIGOLD, Mission Giant Yellowstone—All-America 1942. Bright warm, clear yellow flowers, 2½-in. across. Double, incurved Chrysanthemum-like form, very attractive. Luxurious plants, 3 to 5-ft. tall. Late blooming, and last until frost. Pkt. 15c.



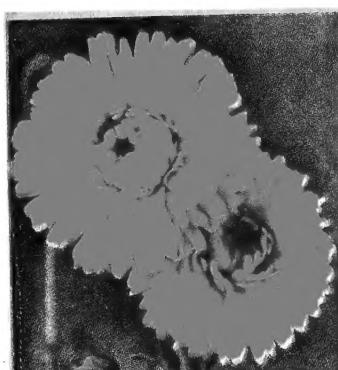
ZINNIA, Crown O'Gold Pastel Tints—New! Showy 5 to 5½-in. flowers. Yellow, old gold, pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff, white, and cream. 3-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.



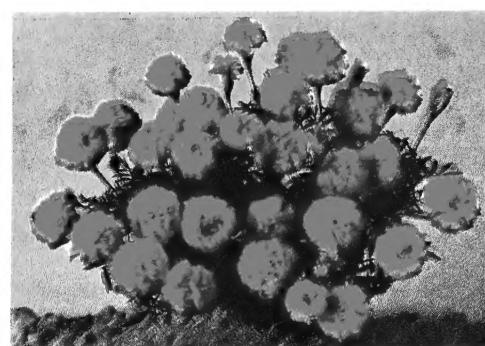
POPPY, Gartfort Art Shades—New! An Iceland Poppy in pastel shades. Exceptionally fine, huge flowers, beautifully fluted and soft texture. Extremely long, heavy, wiry stems, fine cut flower. Pkt. 25c.



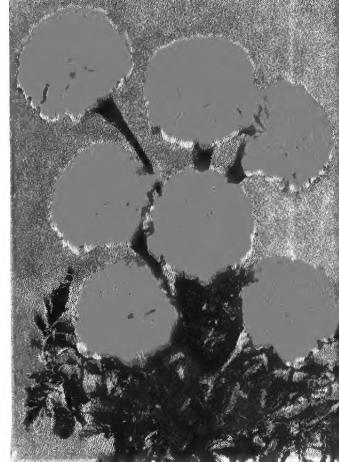
COSMOS, Yellow Flare—All America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to 2½-in. flowers, produced in great masses on 3-ft. plants. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.



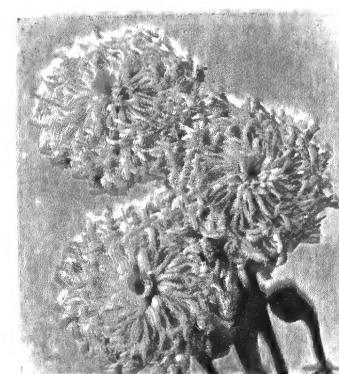
CALENDULA, Chrysanth—All-America Gold Medal winner in 1934 and tops in 1943. Long heavy stems admirably adapted to cutting. Taller than most Calendulas. De-served Popular. Pkt. 10c.



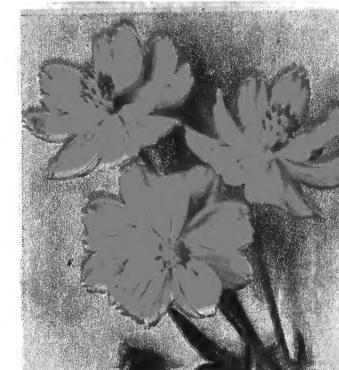
MARIGOLD, Sunkist—1943 All-America. Very early, dwarf French Harmony type. Continuous blooming. 2-in. blossoms literally cover the 6 to 10-in. mound-like plants. Pkt. 25c.



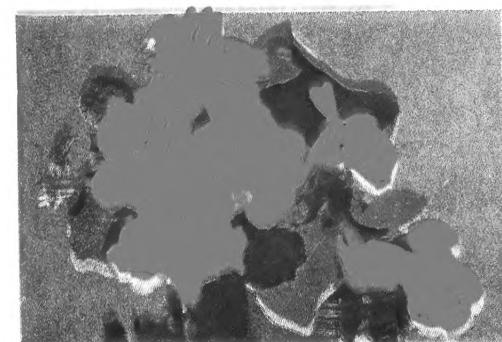
MARIGOLD, Butterball, Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact 6 to 10-in. plants, uniform and continuous blooming. Very early. Scabious-flowered blossoms 1½-in. across. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Fantasy, Melody—A new color in Fantasy Zinnias. Medium sized shaggy flowers, petals finely curled and twisted. Plants 2½-ft. Start blooming early and last all summer. Pkt. 15c.



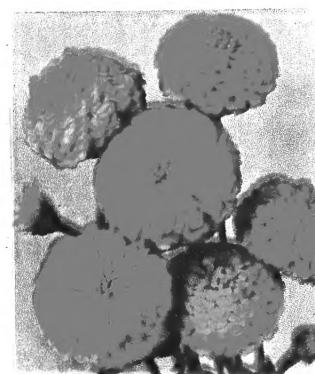
COSMOS, Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 10c.



DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding, Mixed—Miniture double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 20c.



SCABIOSA, Tall Double Mixed—(Morning Bride, or Pincushion Flower) Very fragrant. Will bloom from mid-summer until frost if not allowed to go to seed. Pkt. 10c.



ZINNIA, Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical 2½ to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.



NASTURTIUM, Golden Gleam—All-America winner in 1933, and today the favorite Nasturtium. Double and semi-double, fragrant blossoms; semi-tall plants. Pkt. 10c.

FLOWERS to brighten your world

FROM AGERATUM TO ZINNIA

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (a) — Annual
- (b) — Biennial
- (hp) — Hardy Perennial
- (hhp) — Half-hardy Perennial
- Suited to full shade
- ♦ — Suited to semi-shade

For key to cultures see opposite page.



ASTERS, Single Giants of California

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost. **Blue Cap** — New, dwarf. Rich, deep blue. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c. **Blue Perfection** — Deep Amethyst-blue. 9-in. plants. **Fairy Pink** — Salmon pink blossoms when plant only 1½ to 2-in. Maximum height 5-in. Pkt. 15c. **Midget Blue** — 1940 All-America. Compact 2 to 3-in. plants. Azure blue. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) (hp) ♦

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. Various. Blooms early summer to frost. **PERENNIALS:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Blooms early spring.

Carpet of Snow (a) — White flowers. Plants about 1½-ft. across and only 3-in. high.

Little Gem (a) — Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.

Lilac Queen (a) — Lavender-lilac flowers, 6-in. plants.

Violet Queen (a) — See pg. 6.

Saxatile (hp) — Dwarf, bushy. Yellow flowers.

ASTERS (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. Various. Need rich soil, good sun.

American Branching — Most popular. 3½ to 4-in. double blooms. Branching. Plants 2 to 3-ft. Long stems. All colors.

California Giant Improved — 5-in. double flowers, long curled petals; stems 1½ to 2-ft. long. Branching 2 to 3-ft. plants. All colors.

Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant) — Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, with ribbon-like petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching plants, 2-ft. Long stems. All colors.

Giant Crego Navy Blue — 1943 All-America. See pg. 6.

Queen of the Market (Wilt-Resistant) — First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18-in., spreading. All colors.

ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) ♦ — Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Sprays of indigo blue flowers; 20 to 24-in. compact plants.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ♦ (Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. Various. Sow early. They germinate slowly.

Maximum Giant — Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower-spikes. Pkt. 15c.

Majestic (Giant-Flowered Semi-Tall) — Rust-resistant. Flowers are large, but plants semi-tall. Pkt. 15c.

Half-Dwarf or Intermediate — Also called "Bedding." Large blooms; plants 15 to 18-in. Pkt. 15c. **Dwarf** — Small, compact.

All of the above in White, Pink, Salmon-rose, Golden Yellow, Scarlet, Orange, or mixed.

Rosalie — 1940 All-America. See illustration pg. 11. Pkt. 25c.

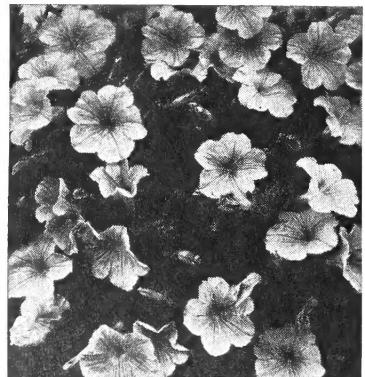
AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) ♦ — Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½ to 2-ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred — Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy) (a) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2½-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.

Grandis — Pure white blooms, bluish center with gold band.

BABY'S BREATH — See Gypsophila.



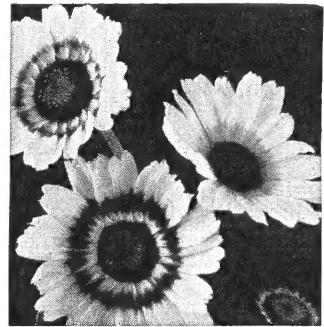
PETUNIA, Salmon Supreme

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (a) (Centaurea or Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Blue Boy — Very fine, fully double. Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem — All-America 1937. Compact 1-ft. plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers.



CHrysanthemum, Single

Blue — Universal favorite.

Red Boy — Deep glowing red.

White — Glistening snow-white.

Mixed —

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (a) — Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft., prefers warm location. Rapid-growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seedpods.

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) ♦ — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.

BEAN (Scarlet Runner) (a) — Culture III. Cover 1½-in. Ht. 10-ft. Splendid ornamental climber; gives good shade. Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Beans good for table.

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH — See Kochia.

BRACHYCOMBE (Swan River Daisy) (a) — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 10-in. Blooms all summer. Blue, rose and white daisy-like 1-in. flowers. Resemble small Cinerarias. Dwarf plants with deeply cut, lacy foliage.

CALENDULA (a) (Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.

Campfire Improved — Double 4-in. flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Fantasy — All-America 1938. Rather dwarf, heavily foliaged. Orange, with seal-brown crest of petals. Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD, Yellow Pigmy

Orange Shaggy — All-America 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.

Orange King — Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.

Chrysanthemum or Sunshine — See pg. 7. **Mixed** —

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

BLUE BELLS OF CALIFORNIA (Phacelia Campanularia) (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 9-in. Gentian-blue flowers; white anthers. Dwarf plants. Need dry soil, sun.

BLANKET FLOWER — See Gailardia.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus)

(a) — Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue 2½-in. flowers, like tiny parasols.

CALLIOPSIS (a) (Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations of color.

Golden Crown — All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf, Mixed — Ideal for edgings, rock gardens or to cut.

Tall, Mixed — Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

(a) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers, white, pink, blue and lilac. **Cup-and-Saucer Types** — All colors. **Single** — All colors.

Single and Double Mixed — Fine for late summer borders.

CANARY BIRD VINE (a) ♦ — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 10 to 15-ft. Blooms continuously. Rapid-growing vine. Canary yellow flowers resemble a bird with half opened wings. Foliage finely cut, light green. Grows in shade.

CANDYTUFT (a) (hp) — **ANNUALS**: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed. **PERENNIALS**: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-in. Blooms in early spring and summer. Will grow in dry, sandy soil.

White Hyacinth (a) — Large heads of pure white flowers.

Umbellata Mixed (a) — Splendid range of colors.

Iberis (Perennial Candytuft) — Dwarf plants, a mass of flowers, pink, lavender or white.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a) — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 25 ft. Needs full sun and rich soil. Rapid climber, sometimes to 30 feet; fern-like foliage, cardinal red tubular flowers.

CARNATION (a) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in.

Chaubaud's Giant — Double, extra large, clove-scented. Bloom five months after seeding.

Giant Marguerite — Highly scented, large, fringed flowers, up to 3-in. across. White, crimson, pink and striped.

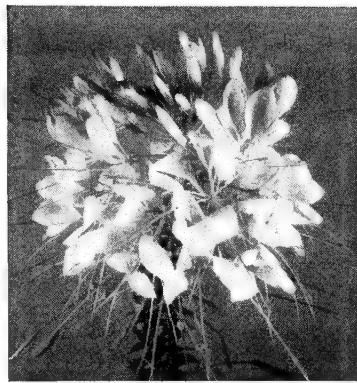
CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a) — Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Grows 6 to 15 ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

Childsii Type (Chinese Wool-flower) — Mixed. Ht. 2-ft.

Flame of Fire — Pyramidal plants, branching into candelabra shape, each bearing a large, almost round, fiery red head.



CLEOME, Pink Queen

Royal Velvet — All-America 1939. Large center comb, rich carmine, numerous long-stemmed laterals. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Comb Style, Mixed —

CENTAUREA — See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a) — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room. **Single Mixed** —

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a) — See page 6. Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

CLARKIA (a) — Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Graceful, erect, bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers, set along stem.

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cup-and-Saucer Vine) (hhp) — Culture VIII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Press seeds into soil edgewise. Ht. 30 ft. Large, violet-colored bell-shaped flowers. Rapid growing perennial vine best treated as an annual. Clings to rough surfaces.

COLEUS (a) ♦ — Culture V. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Excellent indoors foliage plant; can be transplanted outdoors in warm weather. Variegated leaves, green, red, yellow. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB — See Celosia.

COLUMBINE — See Aquilegia.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER — See Everlasting Flowers.

COREOPSIS (hp) — Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems.

Mayfield Giant — Tallest, most vigorous. Large, single flowers.

Sunburst Double — Pkt. 15c.

CORNFLOWER — See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Yellow Flare — See pg. 7.

Dazzler — Rich deep velvety crimson maroon Sensation. Immense flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad heavy fluted petals. 1943 All America. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Ruffles — See pg. 7.

Orange Flare — All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms, 2 to 3 ft. plants.

Sensation Mixed — Largest, earliest. 4-ft. tall; flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Sensation Pinkie — Bright rose-pink. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation, White — Pkt. 15c.

Early Giant Singles — Mixed.

Double, Mixed — Pkt. 15c.

Flower Seed Cultures

All flowers listed take one of these eight cultures

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; although little water will be necessary, watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors in early spring, as soon as danger of frost is over, directly into beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out to give individual plants a chance to develop.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle, thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in seed-flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer months if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray and place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough

to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past, or if for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

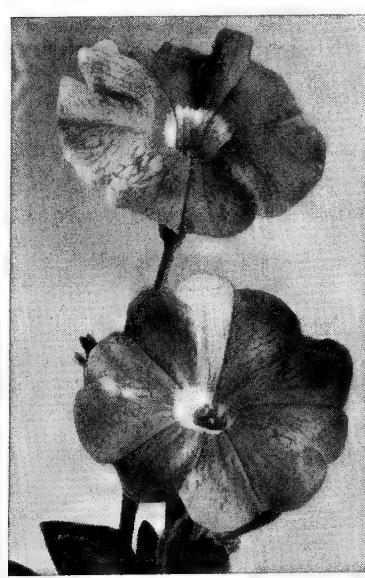
Plants are purely conservatory or hot-house plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pots and change to larger pots as often as needed.

CULTURE VII

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Although little additional watering will be necessary, care must be taken never to permit soil to become dry. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. Note: Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Select a level location and raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out by heavy rains. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.



PETUNIA, Glow

CUPHEA, Firefly (a) — Culture II. Height 10-in. Dwarf, compact, showy plant, 12-in. spread. Small, fiery-red flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Firmament (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) (a) — Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. New dwarf type, with bushy plants and bright blue color. All-America 1939.

DAHLIA (a) Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.

Single Mixed —

Double Mixed — pkt. 15c.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding — See pg. 7.

DAISY, AFRICAN — See Arctotis.



COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)

ESCHSCHOLZIA (California Poppy) (a) ♦ — Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Lacy foliage.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Retain natural colors when cut in bud and dried.

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Straw-flower) — A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.

Straw flower (Helichrysum) — Large double flowers. Assorted.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a) — Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Thrives under any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) ♦ — Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Height 3 to 7-ft. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. **All colors.**

GAILLARDIA (a) (hp)

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 1/2-ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine. **PERENNIALS:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Showy blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat.

Indian Chief (a) — Large single, bronze-red. Pkt. 15c.

Single and Double Mixed (a) — Perennial Monarch Mixed — Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp) — Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems; tufted plant. Prized for cutting.

Mrs. Bradshaw — Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GLOBE AMARANTH — See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) ♦ — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade.

Single Mixed —

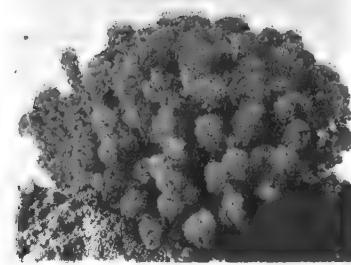
Double Mixed — Long spikes with Pompon-like blossoms.

GOURLS, ORNAMENTAL (a) — Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. Mixed.

GYPSOPHILA (a) (hp)

(Baby's Breath)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 1/2-ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart for continuous bloom. **PERENNIALS:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.



ALYSSUM, Violet Queen

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Belladonna — Silvery-blue large single flowers on tall spikes. Pkt. 20c.

Bellamorus — Deep blue spikes 3 to 4-ft. Pkt. 20c.

Wrexham Hybrids — Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 25c.

Giant Pacific Hybrids — Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 35c.



COSMOS, Sensation Mixed

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Lacinatus Splendens — Single, 2-in. crimson flowers, large white eye. Compact 6 to 8-in. plants.

Hedewigi Double Mixed —

Hedewigi Single Mixed —

Hedewigi Double and Single Mixed —

Sweet Wivelsfield Hybrid — Bright crimson 2-in. blossoms.

DIDISCUS — See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS — See Foxglove.

EUPHORBIA — See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

Rose (a) — Blush pink.

White (a) — A pure strain.

Perennial White (hp) — Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) (a) — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Large forms for massive backgrounds; smaller-flowered ideal for cutting.

Sun Gold — New! Huge 100% double flowers, free blooming, 4 to 5-ft. tall. Pkt. 25c.

Tall or Dwarf, Double, Mixed — **HELICHRYSUM** — See Everlasting Flowers.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

CULTURE VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Indian Spring — All-America 1939. Semi-double and double fringed pink flowers. Will bloom first season. Pkt. 15c.

Double Mixed —

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a) Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3-ft. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

KUDZU VINE (Jack-and-the Beanstalk) (hp) — Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 30 to 40-ft. Blooms late summer. Fast-growing vine, large leaves. Bears small racemes of rose-pink blossoms.

LADY SLIPPER — See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blooms cut.

Pink Perfection — 2-in. florets, cutting spike 24-in. or more. Early flowering. Pkt. 15c.

Lilac King — See pg. 6.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial — Most desirable blue.

White King, Giant Imperial — Large, double, pure white.

Giant Imperial Mixed —

Rosamond, Stock Flowered — Pure, bright rose.

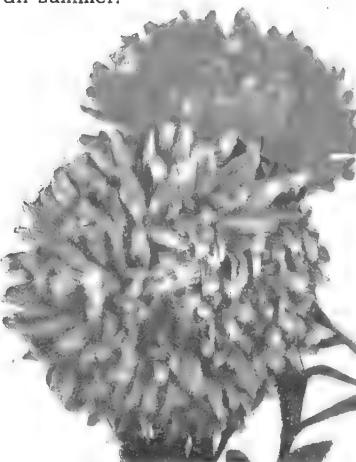
Ruby — See front cover and pg. 6.

Stock Flowered Mixed —

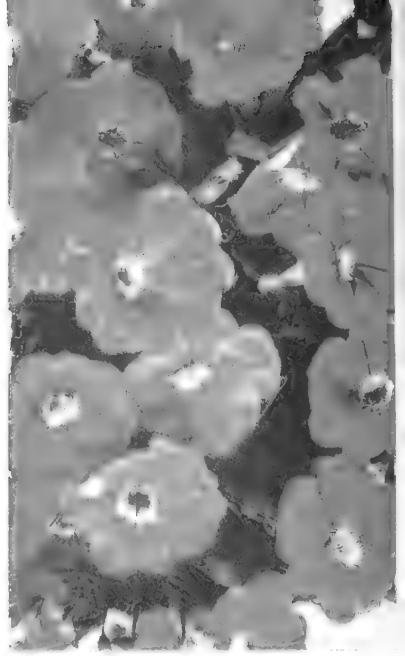
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS — See Perennial Sweet Pea.

LINUM (a) (hp) ♦ ANNUALS: culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. **PERENNIAL:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need sun.

Perennial Blue (hp) — Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.



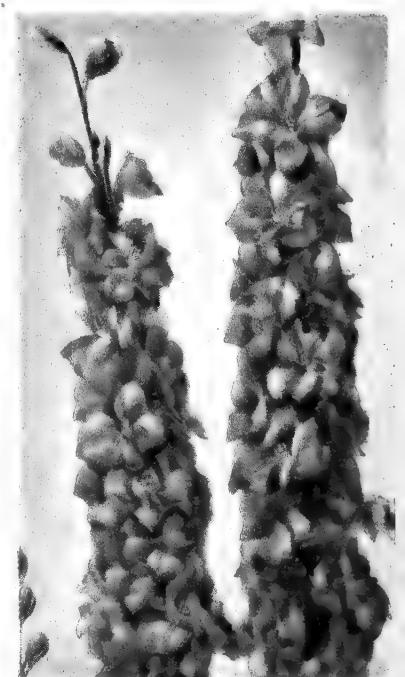
ASTER, Giant Comet



PETUNIA, Glow

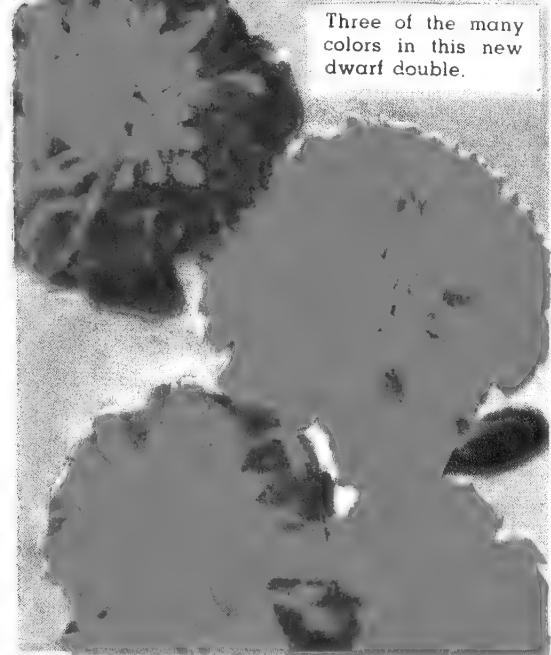


PETUNIA, Radiance



LARKSPUR, Lilac King

Three of the many colors in this new dwarf double.



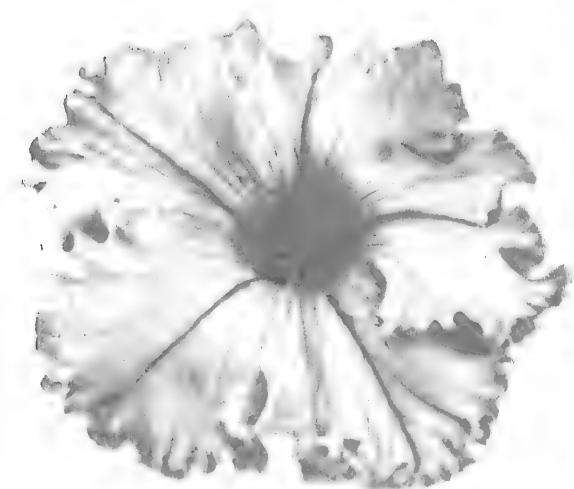
MARIGOLD, Dwarf Dbl. Harmony Hybrids



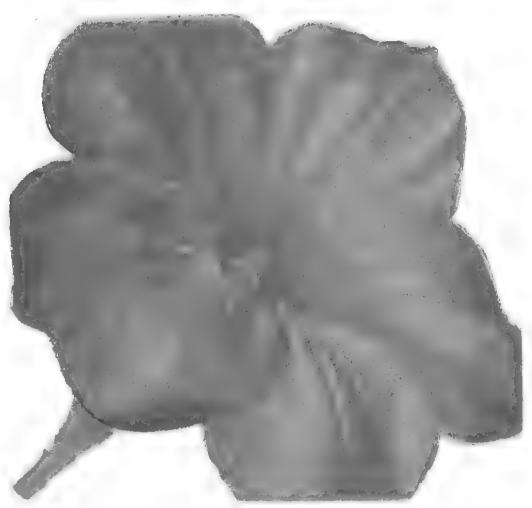
STOCKS, Giant Imperial



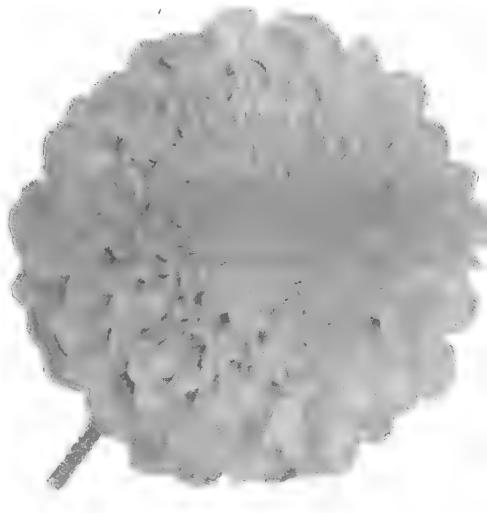
ZINNIA, Super Crown O'Gold



PETUNIA, Apple Blossom



PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet



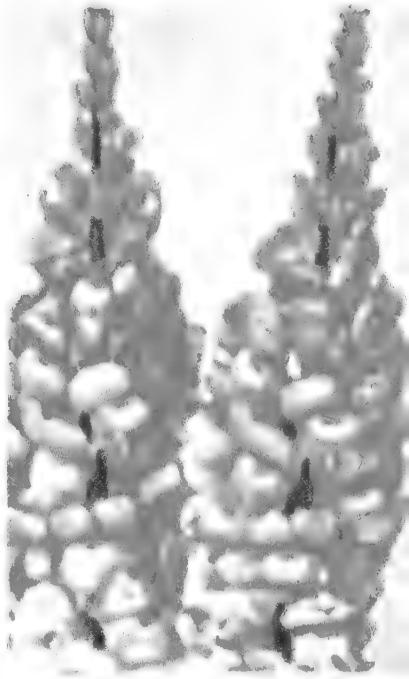
SCABIOSA, Rosette



ZINNIA, Black Ruby



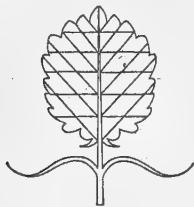
MARIGOLD, Wildfire



ANTIRRHINUM, Rosalie

Cooperate for BEAUTY

ON THE HOME FRONT



Spread good cheer
with flowers from
your own garden

Scarlet Flax (a) — Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a) — Culture V. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 4-in. Small round compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella) (a) — Culture II. Height 18-in. Double flowers nestled among fine, feathery foliage. Clear cornflower blue and white. Curiously shaped seed pods.



PETUNIA, First Lady

KING LUPINES (a) ♦ — Culture III. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Midsummer. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. Mixed.

MARIGOLDS (a)

Culture II Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early and late.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double — All-America 1942. Compact, 6 to 10-in. plants; very early. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Burpee's Gold — Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

Crown of Gold, Odorless — All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Midseason.

Cupid — New! See pg. 6.

Dwarf Royal Scot — Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. 15c.

Early Sunshine — Very early. Bushy, 24-in. plants. Blossoms 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. with incurved petals of lemon yellow. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

French — Long blooming, tall plants. Double. Excellent color range, and striped varieties.

Gigantea Sunset Giants — Odorless. Double flowers, frequently $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across. Primrose, yellow, deep orange. Plants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Golden Bedder — 1942 All-America. Perhaps the earliest of all varieties. Plants form symmetrical mounds, covered with golden orange flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Golden Glow — Odorless. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, in clusters, somewhat like Chrysanthemum type, but petals straight, sharply pointed. Plants 2-ft. Early. Packet 15c.

Goldsmith — All-America 1942. Golden orange, extra large fully double flowers. Early. 2 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold — Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Dbl. Hybrids — Flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in., all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14-in. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Harmony Type French Dwarf — Center deep orange, maroon-brown guard petals. Early. Plants 1-ft.

Harmony Type French Tall Single Ferdinand — Odorless. See illustration back cover. Plants 20 to 24-in. Pkt. 15c.

Honeycomb — New! See pg. 6.

Limelight — All-America 1940. Pale primrose yellow, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across, Chrysanthemum-like head. 20-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Red and Gold Hybrids — Some solid red, others red and gold. Vary in color according to season and even on same plant. Early. Plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Pkt. 15c.

Spry — 1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9 in. tall $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Spotlight — Dwarf Double French type. Mahogany-red guard petals, yellow crested center.

Sunkist — 1943 All-America. See front cover and pg. 7.

Yellow Pigmy — All-America 1940. Plants only 4-in. high; double, light lemon-yellow $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. flowers. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Yellow Supreme — Sweet scented yellow 3-in. blossoms.

Wildfire — New single Marigold. Flowers 2 to 3 in. across, many patterns and markings. Solid colors, stripes, variegations, mottlings, specklings, bi-colors. Colors include bright scarlet, orange, golden, mahogany and yellow.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant — All-America 1942. See illustration pg. 10. Late blooming. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a) — Culture I Cover $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a) — Culture VIII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a) (Ipomoea)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Cornell — New! Extremely large, red with white stripe. Rapid growth of hearty foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Heavenly Blue — Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming.

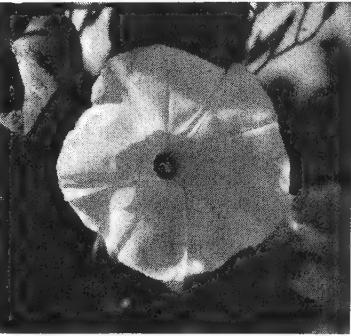
Scarlett O'Hara — All-America 1939.

Rich, wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across.

Pearly Gates — 1942 All-America. Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

MOSS ROSE — See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE — See Scabiosa.



MORNING GLORY,
Pearly Gates

NASTURTIUM (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in soil other plants would scorn.

Dbl. Glorious Gleam Hybrids — Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Dwarf Mixed — Compact plants.

Golden Gleam — Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms on semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Dbl.) — Color like Golden Gleam. Dwarf.

Gem (Dwarf Dbl.) — Balanced range of bright colors.

Scarlet Gleam — Fiery red.

Tall (Trailing) Mixed —

NEMESIA (a) — Culture V. Cover $1\frac{1}{12}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Dwarf, free blooming, showy plants. Flowers like miniature Snapdragons. Mixed.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a) — Culture II. Ht. 6-in. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers, lighter toward center.

NIEREMBERGIA (hfp) — Culture V. Sow $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6-in.

Hippomanica (Dwarf Cup Flower) — Little plants completely covered with cup-shaped clear lavender blue blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

Coerulea, Purple Robe — All-America 1942. Cushion-like plants only 6 in. tall, violet-blue flowers. Blooms in 15 weeks. Stays in bloom a long time. Pkt. 25c.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦ — Culture I. Cover $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

NIEGELLA — See Love-in-a-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE — See Salpiglossis

PANSY (a) ♦ — Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6-in.

Giant Mixed — Richest colors and markings. Pkt. 20c.

Swiss Giants — Long stemmed, especially for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA (a)

Culture I. Cover $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall

America All-Double — See front cover and pg. 6.

Betsy Ross — New! See illustration pg. 10. Miniature, gay ruffled flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, completely covering plant. Pkt. 25c.

Balcony Petunias — Long spreading plants. Good for window boxes, or overhanging effect. Red, White, Blue, Rose, Mixed.

Burgundy — Single, plain edged, large purple-carmine flower with white throat and violet tube. Pkt. 15c.

Cream Star — 1940 All-America. Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Free-blooming, dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Dainty Lady — All-America 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 20c.

English Violet — See pg. 6. 1943 All-America.



STOCK, Ten Weeks

Flaming Velvet — Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

First Lady — All-America 1940. Very dwarf. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., blush pink. Bloom all season. Pkt. 15c.

Glow — All-America 1940. See illustration pg. 10. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Glamour — New! See pg. 7.

Giants of California Supreme Florist Strain — Blooms unbelievably large, 5 to 7-in., very heavily ruffled, in pink, rose or salmon rose, all with light, richly veined throats. Plants 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. Early. Pkt. 20c.

Hollywood Star — See illustration pg. 14. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

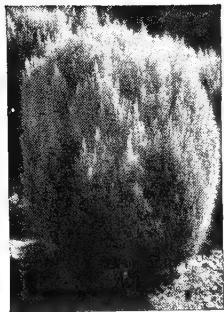
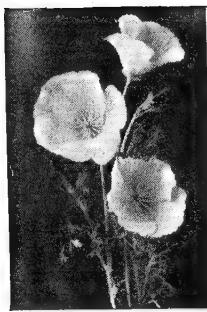
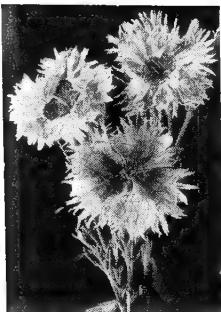
Igloo — See pg. 6. 1943 All-America.

Lace Veil — Heavily fringed, white, creamy throat. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Martha Washington — 9-in. plant, large, frilled flowers. Bluish-pink, edged with wine-red veins, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Radiance — All-America 1941. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2-in. flowers. See illustration pg. 10. Very early. Pkt. 25c.

Rose Gem — Single, bright rose. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.



Below: CARNATION, Chabaud's Giant; GAILLARDIA; PANSY, Coronation Gold
Above: DIANTHUS, Lacinatus Single; ESCHSCHOLTZIA; KOCHIA

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers, dwarf plants.

Salmon Supreme—All-America 1938. Salmon color when opening, changing to soft salmon-pink. 12-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—All desirable colors.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3½-in., rose, with gold throat; single fringed. Commence flowering when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

Twinkles—Small, rose flowers starred pure white. Very compact plants. Pkt. 15c.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat. Plants, 1-ft. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX (a) ♦

Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. various. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil.

Drummondii—Improved, large flowering, tall variety. Mixed, or in individual shades.

Dwarf, Mixed—

Gigantea, Red Glory—All-America. Bright red, with white eye. Extra large flowers; tall, uniform plants. Early. Pkt. 25c.



NIEREMBERGIA,
Purple Robe

Rosy Morn—All-America 1941. Single, extra large, rose with white eye. 12-in. plants. Early. Pkt. 25c.

Salmon Glory—All-America 1931. Huge flowers; soft salmon pink florets with creamy-white eyes. Plants 10-in. Pkt. 15c.

tured, in many bright colors.
Mixed.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a) (Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Early summer to frost.

Heavenly Blue—Very early, azure-blue, double Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned bee-hive. Lavender blue. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER—See Bean.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's-Orchid) (a)—Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades, with dainty markings. Finely laciniate foliage.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—Culture VII. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. White single blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SNOW - ON - THE - MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)—Culture IV. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 1½ ft. Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.



RUDBECKIA, Starlight

Iceland, Art Shades (hp)—See pg. 6.

Shirley Mixed (a)—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

Emperor (hp)—Very large, Orange Iceland. Pkt. 20c.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Abundant blooms first year.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—Culture III. Cover ½-in. Ht. 5-in. Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings.

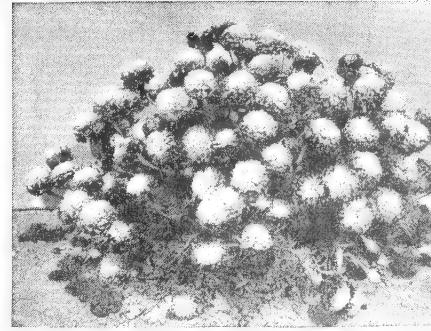
Double Mixed, and Single Mixed.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

RUDBECKIA, Starlight (a)—Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft. All-America 1942. Large flowers, varying from fully double to single. Primrose yellow to mahogany and bi-colors. Pkt. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—Culture II. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms midsummer to frost. Large, lily-like flowers, velvet tex-



MARIGOLD, Spry

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas ¾-in. deep, spacing 3-in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Giant Spencer—Large, well formed, waved flowers, usually four to a stem. Mixed, and in variety of colors.

Giant Ruffled—Large, extra ruffled flowers, double. Mixed and in many colors.

Early Flowering—Well formed, long stemmed flowers; bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Giant Spencer.

Perennial Sweet Pea (Lathyrus)—Sturdy vine bearing clusters of waxy, handsome flowers.

SWEET WILLIAM (hp)♦—Culture VII. Cover seeds ½-in. Ht. to 1½-ft. Free-flowering, large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. Single, Double, Mixed.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a)—Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 6 to 8-ft. Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.



When you can't get to the store

Don't let gas rationing or thin tires keep you from getting your garden started on time this spring.

ORDER BY PHONE

Call us any time. We are always ready to fill your needs just as promptly as if you had come in person.

ORDER BY MAIL

If more convenient, order any desired items in this Annual by mail. All orders will be promptly filled for delivery to home or business address.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

Blue Sentinel — Rich navy blue, medium sized florets and trusses. 10-in. plants. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Mammoth White, Scarlet, Shades of Blue, and Mixed. —

VINCA (Periwinkle) (a) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Seeds germinate slowly. Ornamental bedding plant. Flowers star-shaped, with brilliant green foliage. **Mixed.**

WALLFLOWER (hhp) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. — A lovely early spring bloomer. Fragrance pleasing, colors startling. **Siberian Mixed.**

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE — Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Black Ruby — See pg. 6.

Crown of Gold — Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Cerise Queen — Brilliant orange-rose California Giant.

Crimson Queen — Mammoth rich crimson flowers.

Cut - and - Come - Again, Mixed — Flowers 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long stems. Compact, branching plants, bloom early, last all summer until frost.

Dahlia Flowered — 6-in. blooms. Plants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Exquisite — New! Dahlia flowered. Light rose, darker center. Pkt. 25c.

Fantasy — Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals; 2-ft. plants.

Melody (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; **Wildfire** (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c; **White Light** (pure white), pkt. 15c; **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California — Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors. **Mixed.**

Howard's Giant Crested — Blossoms 4 to 5-in., cushiony center, broad guard petals. Orange, orange scarlet, yellow, rose, maize, crimson. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Lilliput — Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture — Plants 12 to 18-in., Pompons 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Variegated pastel colors.

Lilliput Valencia — Deep burnt orange pompon.

Linearis — Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf 1-ft. plants.

Midget Tom Thumb — 6 to 10-in. bushes; tiny blossoms, perfect doubles. All shades.

Mexicana — Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

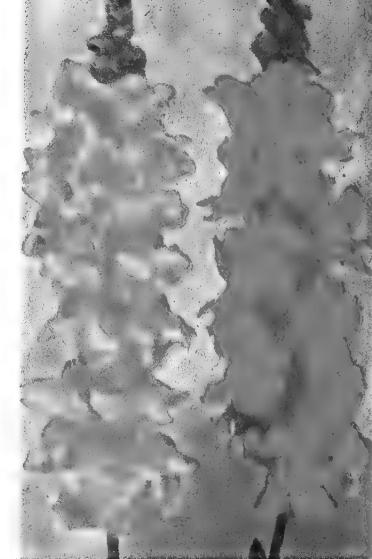
Navajo Mixed — Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. plants. All-America 1938. Pkt. 15c

Pumila Sunshine Tints — See pg. 7.

Scabious Flowered — Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints — Flowers 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. See illustration pg. 11. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

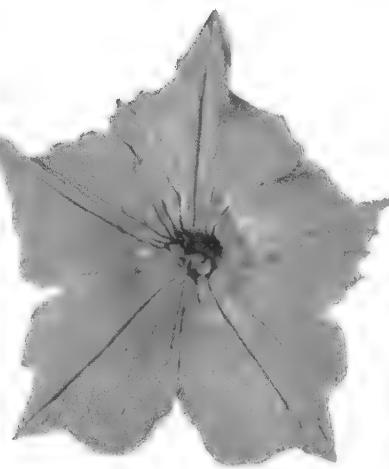
Will Rogers — See front cover and page 6.



SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*)
Rust-Resistant Giants



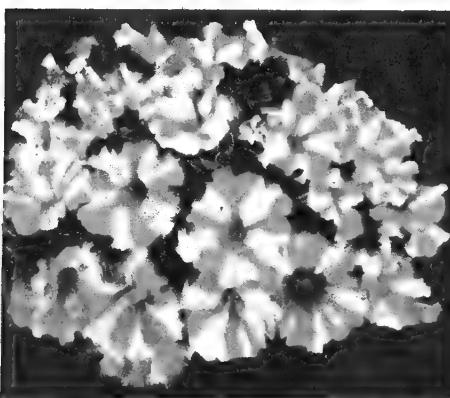
VERBENA, Brightness



PETUNIA, Hollywood Star



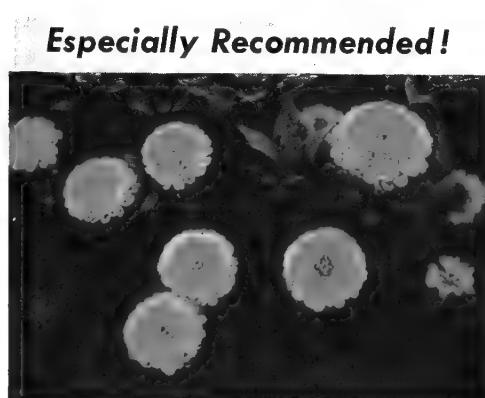
PETUNIA, Theodosia



PETUNIA, Betsy Ross



PHLOX, Gigantea, Red Glory



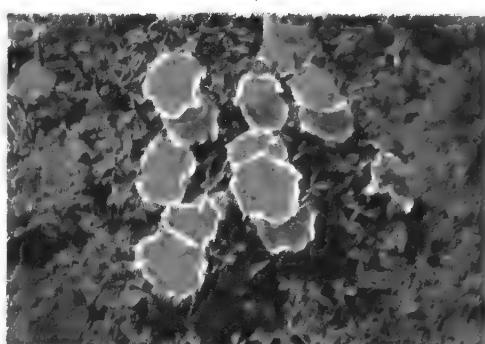
ZINNIA, Exquisite



HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold



CENTAUREA, Blue Boy



MORNING GLORY, Cornell

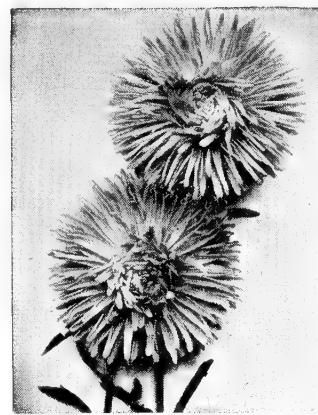
Planting Guide FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations.
B—For a succession of blooms.
C—For shady locations.
D—For poor soil.
E—For edging.
F—For the rock garden.

G—For their foliage.
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.
I—For their fragrance.
J—For porch or windowboxes.
K—Climbing vines.
L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Bellis	6-8	C F	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-72	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Cobaea Scandens	30 ft.	K	15-20	3-4 Mos.	vine
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Heliotrope	18-24	I	10-15	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-96	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12-30 ft.	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12-50 ft.	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-96	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush.vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-60	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	48-96	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



INCURVED CACTUS DAHLIA



REGAL LILY

BULBS AND TUBERS for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous, cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—The best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3 1/2 feet.

CALADIUM

Fancy - leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

Choice of all the GLADIOLUS

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall

spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time, perfect placement.

Dream of Beauty—Large rose-red. Tall, strong grower.

More Gladiolus on next page

BULBS for Spring Planting

GLADIOLUS (Continued)

Dr. F. E. Bennett — Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair — LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch. 6-8 medium size blooms.

Giant Nymph — Light salmon-pink, creamy yellow in throat. Giant flowers. One of the best.

Golden Dream — Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

La Paloma — Vivid orange, inconspicuous white spearhead in throat. Large flowers; tall spike.

Minuet — Clear light lavender, very large flower of heavy substance. One of the best lavender.

Mother Machree — Smoky lavender overlaid at edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms. Late.

Maid of Orleans — Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Margaret Fulton — Rich soft dark clear salmon. 6-8 well placed medium size blooms.

Picardy — Rich apricot-pink. Florets

extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina — Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

Red Phipps — Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Vagabond Prince — Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

Wasaga — Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.



Select sunny location, away from the roots of trees and shrubs. If your soil is heavy, plant four inches deep. If light, six inches. Place bulbs five or six inches apart.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Rich soil, thorough cultivation and plenty of water are essential to success with gladiolus. Do not let the bed dry out. When flower spikes appear, abundant watering is very beneficial. Soak ground once a week if necessary, 5 inches deep. Cultivate frequently. At all times keep the soil loose.

Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom.

Cutting the spike as soon as the first flower opens allows the plant strength to go into the corm.

Bulbs should be dug as soon as the leaves begin to turn brown. Cut tops close and dry in sun. Cure corms well in a ventilated place.

Large corms should be stored in boxes not more than 4 inches deep in a dry cellar. Store cormlets in paper bags, boxes, or loosely covered fruit jars filled with dry sand. If planted the next two succeeding years, these cormlets will grow to blooming size.

Bulbs in storage are subject to thrips or bulb diseases. Consult us for the correct spray to keep your bulbs alive and healthy.



DAHLIA, Mrs. I. De Ver Warner



DAHLIA, Jersey Beauty



CANNA, Yellow King Humbert

FOOD for V-I-C-T-O-R-Y

The yield of your own good earth
... preserved in sparkling, serried
rows on your own pantry shelf!
What better contribution to the
Nation's fight for food!
Food from your own garden
means health for your family the
year 'round. Food from your own
garden saves transportation. You
help yourself and you help your
nation when you grow and pack
your own food in these critical
times.

Approved VEGETABLE SELECTIONS

CHOSEN FROM AMONG THOUSANDS OF AVAILABLE
VARIETIES, THE FINEST FOR QUALITY AND YIELD

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Larger than original Washington. New, rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks, fine quality tight packed tips.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush
Large Packet, 10c

Bountiful—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous. 49 days.

Dwarf Horticultural—Late, heavy yielding. Flat green pods, 5-in. long. Fine for snap and green-shell purposes, as well as dried. Light buff seeds spotted red. 65 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle, strictly stringless. Medium green pods. Oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939.

Stringless Green Pod—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

**Beans, Wax Podded,
Dwarf or Bush Varieties**

Large Packet, 10c

Improved Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, yellow, stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Early and productive. Rich yellow, deep curved round pods. 5½ to 6-in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy.

Round Pod Kidney Wax or Brittle Wax—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. 58 days.

Sure Crop Wax—Big, sturdy, productive plants. Thick, flat golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days.

Beans, Pole
Large Packet, 10c

Kentucky Wonder—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

London Horticultural—For use as a snap and green shell bean. Oval pods 6-in. long, stringless. Very fleshy. 70 days.

Beans—Lima, Dwarf or Bush
Large Packet, 10c

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall. Large pkt. 15c.

Burpee's Bush—Medium large plant. Pods contain three to four large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days.



MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Large pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Half Dwarf Improved—Firm, thick-set balls—1½-in. in diameter. Plant 20 to 24-in. apart. 70 days. Large pkt. 10c.

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

BEETS

Crosby's Egyptian—Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender, sweet. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet, tender. 68 days. Pkt. 10c.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days. Pkt. 10c.

All Vegetable Seeds
5¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

WINTER STORAGE

Many vegetables can be stored for several months and used as an important part of the family's winter food supply. Successful storage depends upon (1) selecting vegetables of good quality, free from injury and defects; (2) picking them at the proper stage of maturity; (3) having the proper temperature and the right degree of humidity in the storeroom.

VEGETABLES THAT CAN BE STORED SUCCESSFULLY

BEETS, CARROTS, TURNIPS, WINTER RADISHES—To keep well in storage these should come from late plantings. Leave in field until late fall. Trim tops to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Do not wash. Pack in boxes or baskets in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated basement, storage cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

CABBAGE—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in room with temperature of 40 to 60 degrees, with high humidity. If humidity is too low, cover heads with moist soil or sand. Not injured by freezing if allowed to thaw out gradually.

CELERY, KALE, CHINESE CABBAGE, ENDIVE, LEEKS—May be stored in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. When digging plants, leave some soil on roots, and set them as close to each other as possible. Water soil around roots often, but leave the leaves and stems dry. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

SQUASH, PUMPKINS—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4 inches of stem on them. Handle carefully to avoid injury. Cure for a few days at temperature of 80 to 85 degrees. Store in dry place.

PEAS, BEANS—Harvest as they dry but before pods crack open. May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and store in jars or cans in cool,

dry, dark place. A few drops of carbon disulphide placed in each jar of beans and jar closed tight, will kill weevils without affecting flavor and germination. Weevils may also be killed by heating beans to 150 degrees F. for 1 hour; such heating, however, means beans can no longer be used as seed.

ONIONS—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over and start to dry. Cure by placing in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. At approach of winter, should be stored in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

PARSNIPS, SALSIFY, HORSERADISH—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in garage or other service building. May also be stored as beets and carrots are stored.

POTATOES—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40 degrees, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

SWEET POTATOES—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Easily injured and must be handled carefully at all times. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85 degrees F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55 degrees.

How to Grow Head and Leaf Lettuce

Plant leaf lettuce as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Head lettuce planting can follow about two weeks later; make permanent transplanting when second set of leaves appears. Leaf lettuce is higher in vitamins than head lettuce.



Sow seeds in shallow drills a foot apart in early spring. Keep sowing every 3 weeks until midsummer. In this way you'll have lettuce for the table all season long.

Leaf lettuce can be left right in rows. Thin it out somewhat and allow it to grow along. When picking, cut off with shears just above ground—a new crop will grow.

Grow head lettuce by transplanting at 12" intervals the small plants grown from seed of heading variety. These plants are fragile and need protection from sun.

For Best Results with Tomatoes

Set out when apple blossoms fall. Staked plants produce better fruit and can be set 8" apart in rows 3' apart. Avoid soils fertilized this year with fresh manure. Give light feedings every 3 weeks after flower buds appear.



Plant 3' apart each way. Fill hole with water before placing plant. Cover to protect from sun. Keep the soil about them cultivated and free from weeds.

Trim lower leaves and suckers as plant grows. Do not allow branching formation. Tomato plant culture is easier if growth is confined to the main shoot.

Stake the plants when 12" high by use of sturdy 6' stake set 4" from plant. Tie plant to stake as the height increases, using soft twine.

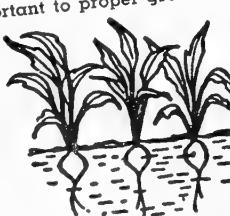
The Care and Culture of Root Crops



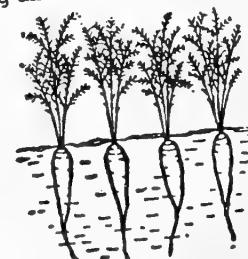
Root crops must penetrate the soil to a considerable depth. They cannot be grown in stiff clays.

Carrots and beets are especially in demand as table vegetables and are particularly suited for canning. Parsnips and turnips are equally delicious and may be stored over winter.

Better plants result from careful cultivating and weeding.



Beets are best when from 1" to 2" in diameter. Beet tops, too, are deliciously tender at this size. Turnips are at their best at this size also—parsnips after a frost.



Pluck carrots when 3" to 4" long. This is when they are most tender and best suited for canning as well. Store larger sizes.

Steps in the Culture of Sweet Corn

Sweet corn is most delicious 21 days after silking. Judge when corn is ready to pick by feeling whether the kernels make the husk tight at the tip instead of stripping back the husk. Pick corn just before it is to be cooked or used for canning.



Sow seed in hills 3' to 4' apart each way, about 5 seeds to the hill. Don't do your planting until the ground is warm. For good supply, plant 3 times 3 weeks apart

Thin out to 3 strong plants in each hill when 5" high. Light dressing of nitrate of soda previous to or during rain will hasten the growth of young plants.



Working the soil is extremely important to good growth. Hoe at least weekly until 3' high. Do not work so close to the plant as to endanger the roots.



CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. Pkt. 10c.

COLLARD

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere.

We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of Corn you want.

Talk it over with us. Let us help you to increased yields and increased enjoyment.

Evergreen Hybrid—A very valuable hybrid with large uniform white ears, 9 to 10-in. long. 16-18 rowed. Large pkt. 10c.

Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14



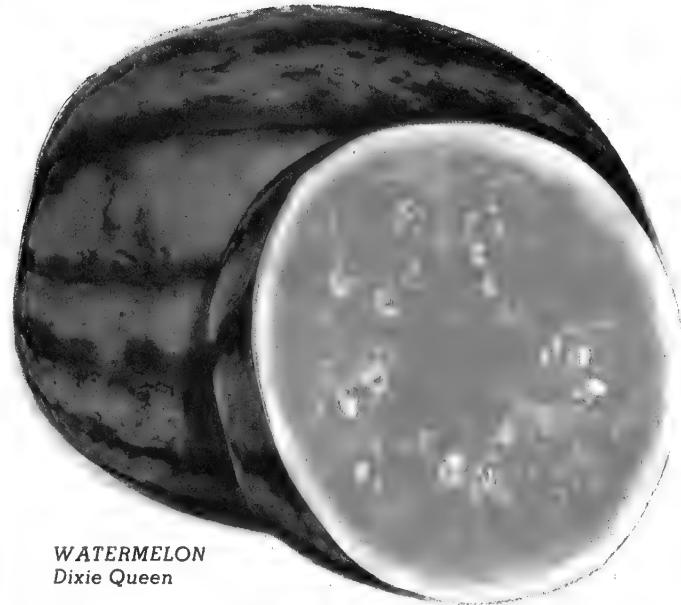
CARROT, Imperator



BEET, Detroit
Dark Red Perfected



CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market



WATERMELON
Dixie Queen

CARROTS

Chantenay, Red Cored—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. Pkt. 10c.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

Greater Chantenay—A recent development from the old Chantenay. 1 to 2-in. longer. Smooth, with strong top. Pkt. 10c.

Imperator—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.

Morse's Bunching—Deep orange sweet flesh, practically no core. Cylindrical, 8-in. long, about 1 1/2-in. thick. Pkt. 10c.

Nantes Improved Coreless—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER

Super Snowball—Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7-in. 55 days. Pkt. 25c.

CABBAGE

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small round solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wisconsin All Seasons—Mid-season all-purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12-in., 9 to 10-lb. heads. 90 to 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6 1/2-in., 3 1/2 to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days. Pkt. 10c.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

All Season—Flattened globe heads, midseason, for kraut or storage. Pkt. 10c.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Extremely large, flat heads, 6 1/2 to 7-in. deep. High quality, 10 to 11-in., 9 to 11-lb. heads. 95 to 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wong Bok—Short, broad heads. Keeps well. 78 days. Pkt. 10c.



CABBAGE, Golden Acre
Yellows-Resistant

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Chicago Pickling—Even size, square ended; 7-in. long and 2½-in. thick. Disease resistant. Dark green. Very productive.

Colorado—A very attractive variety, good for market gardens and for shipping. Fruit very dark green, cylindrical, round with small seed pocket. Unusually free from striping at blossom end.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered both ends, good color.



BEAN, Plentiful

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease.

Improved White Spine or Arlington—Fruits 8 to 9-in. long. An old standard early sort.

National Pickling—Straight, symmetrical fruits, 6-in. long. Superb for small pickles, very uniform. 50 days.

Straight Eight, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

New Hampshire Hybrid—All-America Silver Medal 1939. The dark purple fruits are of the highest quality. Pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed—All-America Silver Medal, 1940. An entirely new type of endive. Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on the ground, outer leaves turn upward, making this variety less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-filled hearts, closely packed with abundance of fine leaves, blanch to clear creamy yellow. Suitable for home and market garden.

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed)—Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center blanches readily, making attractive salad. 95 days.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

KOHLRABI

White Vienna Early—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

Big Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Hanson—Hardy and sure heading. Heads large, globular, compact, tender and sweet. Good for mid-summer planting.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular

shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding.

Cos or Romaine

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

SEVEN POINTS for Vegetable Growers

1 Soil Preparation

Rich, sandy loam is best adapted to gardening. Stiff clay must be broken up and given plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soil should have fertilizing.

Work soil deeply, making the top three or four inches fine and loose. Thorough hoeing or raking before planting keeps down weeds. Do not work wet clay.

If subsoil is stiff clay, special drainage is needed. Tile placed three feet below surface and not more than eighteen feet apart will greatly improve results.

2 Planting

For planting in open ground, choose a time when the soil is moist but not wet. Seed should be covered immediately after planting so as to retain moisture. Press down fine earth firmly around seeds so as to bring particles into close contact with the seed.

Planting depths are suggested by the table on page 24. However, it should be noted that the best depth varies with the condition of the soil, so that each gardener's own practical experience must be considered.

In order that the tender stems of seedlings can push through the ground easily, soil must be soft and loose.

3 Cultivating

The importance of cultivating cannot be over-emphasized. Proper cultivation pays ample dividends.

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth not only kills weeds but encourages healthy root development. It also allows air to enter, and helps conserve moisture.

As plants grow, cultivation should become more shallow to avoid injury to roots.

A dust mulch of fine soil on the surface helps hold the moisture in the soil below—but a crust over the soil is harmful and should be broken up.

4 Watering

While roots may be watered at any time, plants should be watered early morning or evening. Remember that one good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

5 Time of Planting

Seasonal variations make it difficult to specify planting by date. In using planting "calendars" it is well to make allowances for "late" or "early" seasons.

When heavy frosts are over, plant early peas, onion sets and seed, kale, lettuce and spinach.

When frosts are about over plant radishes, parsnips, carrots, beets, late peas and early sweet corn, and set out cabbage, and cauliflower plants.

When all frosts are over, plant string beans and late sweet corn, and set out early tomato plants from the indoor boxes.

When soil is quite warm, plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, lima beans and set out the rest of the plants.

Trees, shrubs, vines and dormant roses should be set out as early as conditions will permit, before the leaf buds open.

Gladiolus bulbs and Dahlias should not be planted until the soil is quite warm.

6 Crop Succession

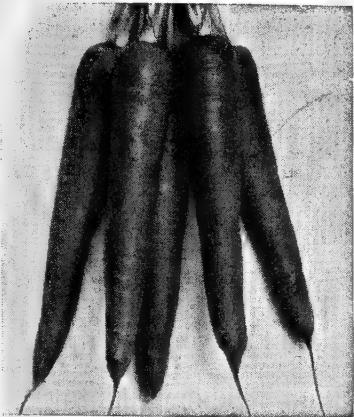
It is preferable not to have a second planting of any one crop follow the first on the same soil. Where vegetables mature early, they should be followed by later kinds. For example, follow early carrots by late beans or corn—or follow radishes with cabbage or tomatoes.

7 Garden Sanitation

Keeping the garden healthy is not only a matter of spraying and dusting. Of course, reliable and properly selected insecticides should be used whenever and wherever there is any evidence of insect pests. A quick, early attack on insects and plant diseases is simply good gardening sense.

But garden sanitation also calls for keeping the garden clean. In fall, be sure to remove and burn all rubbish, thus destroying many insect eggs that would develop the following spring.

Also combat plant diseases, wherever possible, by using the new disease-resistant strains of flowers and vegetables.



CARROT, Imperator

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2 1/2-lb. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

WATERMELON

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Harris' or Coles' Early—Very productive. Medium size, short and oval. Alternate dark and light green stripes. Tender rind, black seed, pink-red flesh. 20-lb. 75 days.

Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined.

MUSTARD

Fordhook Fancy—Dark green, ostrich-plume-like leaves of mild flavor. Large bush-like plants, vigorous; heavy yield.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

Southern Giant Curled Longstanding—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves.

ONIONS

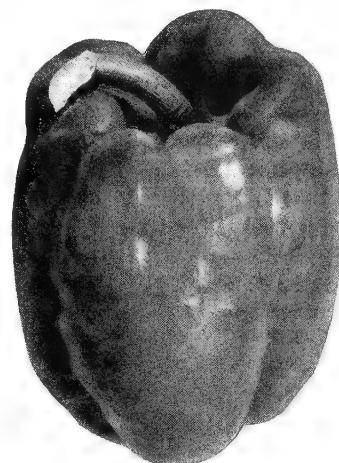
Yellow Varieties

Ebenexer—Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets. Pkt. 10c.

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days. Pkt. 10c.

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid, yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, slightly yellow toned flesh. 112-114 days. Pkt. 10c.



PEPPER, Bull Nose

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days. Pkt. 10c.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 10c.

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. flesh. 112-114 days. Pkt. 10c.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days. Pkt. 10c.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler, 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 10c.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.



ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

WHITE GLOBE.

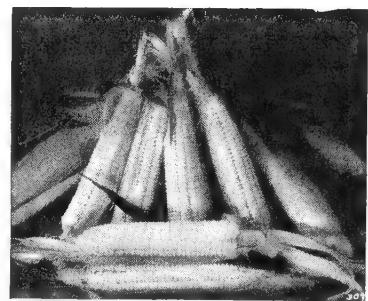
RED.

YELLOW.

OKRA or GUMBO

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. 6 days.



CORN, Golden Bantam

pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32-in. 60 days. Large pkt. 10c.

American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior—The old favorite. Dark green, fairly coarse vine. Single and double pods, light-green, 12 to 14-in. vines, 2 1/4-in. pods. 61 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4 1/2 to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2 1/2-in. pods. Large pkt. 10c.



SWISS CHARD

PARSLEY

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut.

Hamburg Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 1/2 to 3-in. thick at shoulder, 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEAS

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in.

When you can't get to the store

Don't let gas rationing or thin tires keep you from getting your garden started on time this spring.

ORDER BY PHONE

Call us any time. We are always ready to fill your needs just as promptly as if you had come in person.

ORDER BY MAIL

If more convenient, order any desired items in this Annual by mail. All orders will be promptly filled for delivery to home or business address.



"A pound of food saved is worth a pound of bullets made, in achieving victory."

MORDECIA EZEKIEL
Economic Advisor to the
Secretary of Agriculture,
U. S. A.



PEAS (Continued)

Little Marvel—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. One of earliest. Large pkt. 10c.

World's Record—An improved earlier Gradus. Medium-heavy 24 to 26-in. vine. Broad, plump, medium green pods with 7 to 8 large tender peas. 61 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Peas—Later Varieties

Alderman—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods

single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods, 4½-in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Improved Telephone—Dark podded, most popular late variety. Pods 4½ to 5½-in. long, very large; vine about 40-in. tall. 75 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days. Large pkt. 10c.

For increased yield, inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS

Packet 10c

Bull Nose or Large Bell—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾-in. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Fordhook—Very large, early, prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. Bears fruits in clusters of 5 to 7 with thick meat. Pkt. 15c.

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Green Striped Cusheh—Medium size, smooth, crookneck shaped, white with green mottling and stripes. Thick yellow flesh.



ONION
Yellow Globe

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

Winter Luxury or Pie—Early, resembling Small Sugar but larger. Flat ended, 9 to 10-in. 7 to 8-lb. Thin, netted, orange-yellow skin. 100 days.

RADISH

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.



PEAS
Little Marvel

Fall and Winter Varieties
Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Round Black Spanish—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days. Pkt. 10c.



LETTUCE
Big Boston

Improved or Giant Nobel—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

King of Denmark—Exceptionally long standing, large plants. Broad, dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting. 46 days. Pkt. 10c.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar, when cooked. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

Spinach seed is scarce this year. Order early, before stocks are depleted.



PEAS
Laxton's Progress

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½ in. wide. 53 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Giant Summer Straightneck—Yellow fruit nearly double the size of the old "Crookneck." Finest quality. 58 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 4-to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-cream-gray. Very firm, delicate flavored flesh. Bush type. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Golden Table Queen—All-America medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry fine flavor and texture.

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Warted Hubbard—Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

TOMATOES

Packet 10c

Break o' Day—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage. Early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

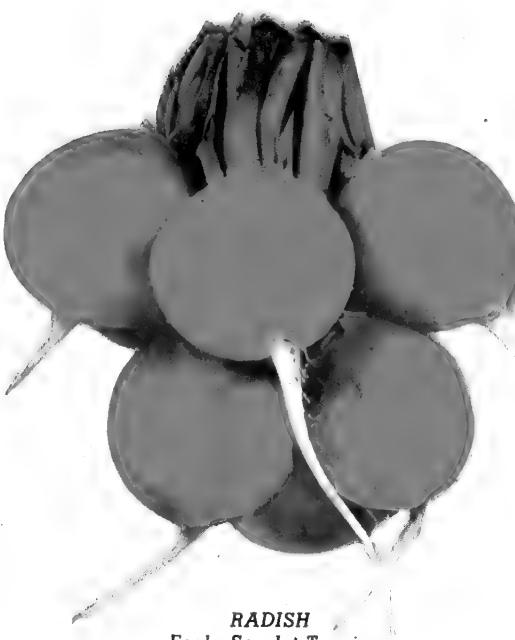
Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

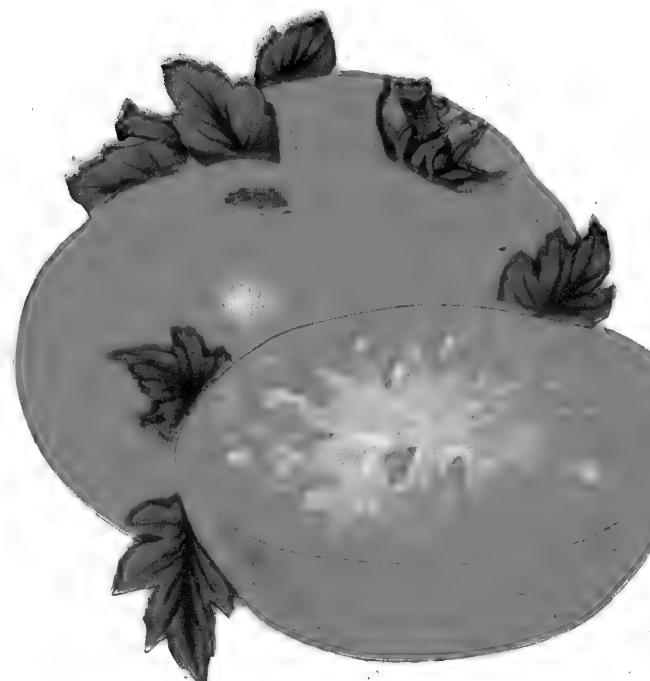
Greater Baltimore—Mid-season variety. The vines are large, vigorous, and open. Fruits medium-large, flat, fairly solid and firm. Deep scarlet. 82 days.

Golden Queen—The leading, main-crop large yellow variety. Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

Improved Stone—Medium late. Deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Vines large, dense, very productive. Fruits large, flattened, but deep. Smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.



RADISH
Early Scarlet Turnip



TOMATO
Improved Stone

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Pritchard—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stokesdale—An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly

solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier. Pkt. 10c.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive in appearance and popular for preserves.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

Purple Top Strap Leaf—Large, flat roots, 4 to 6-in. across. Deep purplish red on top, milky white lower. Fine-grained, sweet, tender flesh. Very quick grower. 48 days.

Purple Top White Globe—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, glove-shaped roots, purpled above, white below. Sweet, tender crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

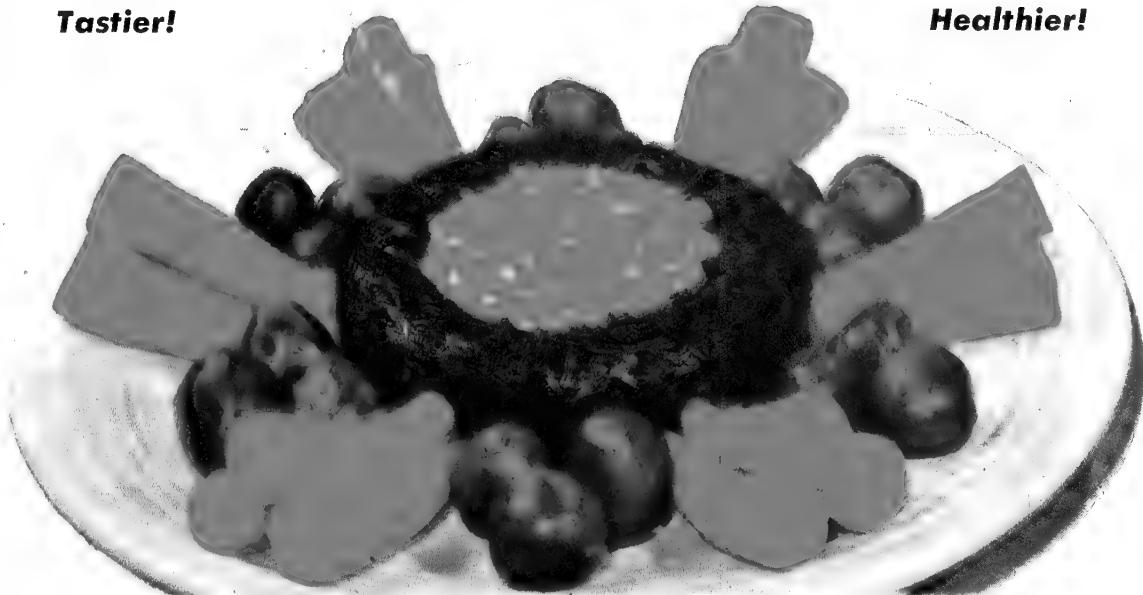
SEED SHORTAGES UNAVOIDABLE

Many varieties of garden seed are scarce this spring. We will furnish all items listed to the best of our ability, but must point out the likelihood of shortages, and advise ordering your garden seed early.

There is no substitute for GARDEN-FRESH vegetables

Tastier!

Healthier!



Planting Guide

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. Row (Inches)	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
Celeriac	1 pkt.	18 to 24	6	1/4		1 pkt.
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1 1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
Dill	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Fennel	1/2 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 12			
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1 1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N. Z.	1/2 oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Turnip (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.



Vitamin Values

A guide to the vitamin contents of garden vegetables with a comparison of VEGETABLES vs PILLS

Are you looking for vitamin bargains? You'll find the best vitamin values in vegetables! Look at the chart below for a comparison of the vitamin content of a standard vitamin pill costing about two cents and the vitamins in one-half cup (3.5 oz.) servings of garden vegetables:

Average Vitamin Pill	Vitamins				Minerals	
	International and Sherman Units				Grams	Milli-grams
	A	B ₁	C	G		
Asparagus	700	70	700	40	.021	1.0
Beans, Green	1000	25	300	40	.055	1.16
Beets	35	—	100	50	.028	0.85
Beet greens	12000	—	1000	150	.094	3.24
Broccoli	9000	37	1400	75	.140	1.37
Brussels Sprouts	200	60	1500	—	.027	1.17
Cabbage	100	25	1200	20	.046	0.43
Carrots	2100	20	100	20	.045	0.64
Cauliflower	30	50	1500	35	.022	0.94
Celery, bleached	10	10	100	—	.051	0.22
Celery, green	1000	10	100	10	.078	0.62
Chard	9000	—	750	30	.100	3.09
Collards	7000	50	800	100	.202	1.66
Corn, White	50	45	200	—	.004	0.27
Corn, Yellow	500	45	200	20	.006	0.47
Cucumber	20	15	200	8	.006	0.33
Dandelion	12000	—	2000	6	.084	3.05
Egg Plant	35	15	200	10	.006	0.25
Endive (escarole)	15000	28	400	40	.029	1.53
Kale	20000	50	2500	200	.181	2.54
Lettuce, head	100	25	250	15	.017	0.50
Lettuce, loose-leaved	4000	25	250	75	.069	1.5
Lima Beans, green	500	115	600	100	.028	2.40
Mustard greens	13000	45	2500	375	.221	0.50
Onions	—	25	275	28	.041	0.48
Peas	1000	140	500	65	.023	2.07
Peppers	5000	10	2500	40	.012	0.40
Potatoes, sweet	3500	30	400	30	.20	0.77
Potatoes, white	30	40	250	15	.013	1.02
Spinach	25000	40	1500	125	.78	2.55
Squash, summer	1000	15	—	5	.18	0.35
Squash, winter	4000	15	100	25	.19	0.55
Tomato	1000	25	450	15	.007	0.40
Turnip	20	12	600	12	.056	0.52

VITAMIN A promotes growth, appetite, digestion, resistance to infection. Necessary for formation of teeth.

VITAMIN B₁ promotes growth, appetite and digestion. Essential for proper nerve function.

VITAMIN C guards against scurvy. Required for normal tooth and bone formation and maintenance, and for proper healing of wounds.

VITAMIN G promotes growth. Prevents lesions and certain abnormal changes in the eyes resulting in failing vision.

Vegetable Cultural Directions

ASPARAGUS. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

BUSH BEANS. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

POLE BEANS. Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

BEETS. Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

CARROTS. Sow early and thinly—in light deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

CAULIFLOWER. Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

CHINESE CABBAGE. An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

COLLARDS. Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.

CORN. Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Hoe often, but not deeply.

CUCUMBER. The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

EGG PLANT. Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hot bed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

KALE or BORECOLE. Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

KOHLRABI. Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

LETTUCE. Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

MUSKMELON. Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

OKRA or GUMBO. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woody fibres.

ONION SETS. Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

ONION. Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent

crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and handweed crop every 2 weeks during summer.

PARSLEY. Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off all leaves. The new growth will be brighter and better curled.

PARSNIP. Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves Parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

PEAS. For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-weeks intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1 1/2' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

For increased yield, **INOCULATE!** Garden peas, like all legume crops, almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS. Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

PUMPKIN. Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

RADISH. Soil should be light, quick and rich to ensure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to 3" apart. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth and prompt picking.

RHUBARB. Sow in cold frame in spring and transplant into rows as soon as plants are large enough. In fall or the following spring transplant to permanent location in rows 3' to 5' apart each way. Stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

SPINACH. Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

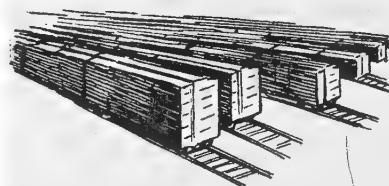
SQUASH. Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

SWISS CHARD. Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

TOMATOES. Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

TURNIPS. For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Thin out when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

WATERMELON. Requires about same culture as Muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.



Conserve transportation

Your home vegetable garden helps to conserve vital war transportation. Vegetables that must be hauled hundreds of miles use freight cars and trucks that are badly needed for defense transportation. In our all-out war effort, your home garden is a valuable aid to the nation's production and distribution.

A better lawn for your home? We can help you!

We know lawns! And we know this territory! **ASK US**

No lawn mixture can meet the needs of every territory — or all the varying requirements in the same vicinity.

To be sure of having a thick, lasting turf, you must sow a mixture of true turf grasses properly suited to your own soil and climatic conditions.

To be sure of getting such a mixture, buy your seed from a seedsman right here in your own territory.

For years it has been our business to provide exactly the right kind of seed for each particular lawn condition.

You can depend on us for the greatest bargain in lawn seed — the most grass of the best type per dollar of cost.

Remember, too, that we are always glad to help solve any lawn troubles you may have. Our long experience has taught us the answers to the particular problems encountered in this locality.

Good results are often secured with one pound of seed to each 200 square feet of lawn. However, this is the minimum amount. You will get a better lawn, and more quickly by sowing a pound to each 100 square feet.

Do not skimp on seed, either in quality or distribution, for seed is the cheapest part of your lawn-making operation. Ample seeding insures the dense turf necessary during the early life of the lawn for checking the introduction and development of weeds. Beat the weeds with lots of seeds.

4

Seed early in the season. Grass seed is not damaged by freezing temperature or any other weather condition except standing water. Long before you begin work on your flower garden, you can start your lawn, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. While the frost is still in the ground, the checked or honeycombed condition of the soil provides ideal shelter for the seed without raking in. Where possible, sowing over light spring snow simplifies even distribution.

Planting necessarily delayed even until mid-summer is successful, however, if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding. But grass in the shade of trees thrives well all through the season only when sown early enough to get a good start before the foliage has a chance to deprive it of food and light. Even though repeated seeding should be required, persistence here is sure to bring success.

5

Seed on a calm day or early in the morning, when the seed will fall where you want it. If the frost is out of the ground, rake the seed into the soil lightly, or brush it in by dragging some light, flexible object, as a sack. Be sure you have the seed covered with one-eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing. Now you are ready to roll *lightly* to bring soil particles into contact with the seed.

6

Rolling may be properly employed for pressing the soil firmly around new seed and around grass roots disturbed by winter. Use a light water-ballast roller, empty to one-third full. Soil becomes compacted if rolled too often—or when wet and sticky. For leveling a lawn, use top dressing—never a roller.

7

Moisture. Every lawn has its special characteristics with respect to the amount of water required and the measures called for in retaining moisture. Note the foregoing recommendations concerning the use of peat moss.

To determine how much water you must use, look for the answer down beneath the surface. Cut a small plug of soil, two or three inches deep. If only the upper inch is dry, normal watering is sufficient. But if the soil looks dry very much below that, use plenty of water for positive surface and subsoil penetration.

Ample watering is much better than mere "sprinkling" on almost any type of soil. It encourages deep roots well below the drier upper soil of hot summer days. High ground, especially if unshaded, will need more water than lower spots with bordering trees.

8

Mow new grass only after it has reached a growth between two and three inches. Do not delay until it topples. Set the mower to cut at about two inches. Too close cutting of new or old grass, unless done very frequently, may cause injury by exposure to the sunlight after the shade of a denser growth. Mowed cuttings help the lawn if not too deep. But don't leave fallen leaves; they are worthless as fertilizer until fully decayed. And grass from any well-selected seed needs no winter protection.

LAWN FACTS every home owner should know

Before you make your lawn, consider your soil. A heavy soil, predominantly clay, can be lightened by the addition of sand and humus. A light soil can be improved with a top dressing of heavier soil, or by adding humus in the form of peat moss, or commercial humus.

Top dressing is always valuable in helping new seedlings and encouraging the spread of older grass, while leveling the lawn surface as well. Use a bushel of good, rich, weed-free soil to 100 square feet, with more in the low spots.

Peat moss is a valuable addition to light or heavy soils. It is an effective remedy for excessive dissipation of moisture, keeping the soil particles loose and friable. Either spade it into the soil or apply as a top dressing, at least half an inch deep. With a very heavy clay soil, use one inch or more.

2

Feed the soil before you seed, so that the

planting to follow will not lack food for its all-important early growth. Feeding restores nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc., after plant growth has deprived the soil of these vital elements.

Mix lawn food with top dressing or distribute it evenly over the top dressing with a fertilizer spreader. Don't use fresh manure; it usually contains weed seeds. We can supply you with lawn foods of the correct value for local and individual requirements.

Consider tree feeding as part of your lawn-building campaign. If trees are well fed, they will not compete with grass for the nourishment from the soil they share. Ask us about methods, foods and equipment for fertilizing your trees effectively.

3

Seeding may be done by hand, or with a spreader. To decrease the possibility of leaving bare spaces, distribution should be made in two directions, one at right angles to the other.

LAWN SEEDS

SELECTED AND RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN THIS TERRITORY

BEST LAWN MIXTURE

Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting.

SHADE MIXTURE

Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. Excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . blended into a mixture that will give surprising results.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, and plants very hardy.

WHITE CLOVER—Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Very hardy.

RYE GRASS—A rapid grower, valuable in lawn mixtures demanding quick effect. Not long lasting. Does well on moist soils.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—Widely used for putting greens, fairways and tees. Very hardy, produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

RED TOP—Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather, or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails. However, it should not be considered as competitive with blue grass, but as a good supplement for it. Particularly useful in mixtures for restraining the growth of weeds.

BENT—Makes a thick, dense turf on heavy, sour soils and being of a semi-creeping habit will recover the ground after injury. Unexcelled for fine lawns and putting greens. Will stand quite-close mowing.

LAWN FERTILIZERS

Refer to our plant foods page for complete information on fertilizers for your lawn. We carry a complete line of lawn fertilizers—and always work with you to make sure that your lawn gets exactly the feeding it needs.

LAWN TOOLS

Ours is a complete garden supply service, and includes all the gardening and lawn tools you need—every one carefully tested for results—and built by a manufacturer who has earned the confidence of gardeners.

Refer to our lawn tool page for more information.

FARM SEEDS

... SEED CORN . . . SEED POTATOES

ALFALFA

Rich in proteins and lime—hence a great feed crop for dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep. A marvelous soil builder and soil restorer, too, when properly inoculated.

We carry a full range of selected Alfalfa varieties, all well suited to the needs of this territory, and of the highest quality.

CLOVERS

MEDIUM RED—The most valuable of the Clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

SWEET, WHITE BLOSSOM—Most abundant growth of any of the Clovers. Makes a pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. Use to build up worn out fields.

ALSIKE—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. Frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

OTHER CLOVERS—Space doesn't permit listing of all our offerings of Clover. We have all the varieties common to our section, each one selected and handled with expert care and caution, so as to assure you the top yields and best quality.

GRASSES

ORCHARD GRASS—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC—Fast-growing one-year grass. Makes a full crop, yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

SUDAN—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is thoroughly warmed.

TIMOTHY—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suited for permanent pasture.

BROME GRASS—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Starts 2 to 3 weeks earlier than native prairie grasses, and stays green later in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

RAPE—One of the very finest pastures for economical production of pork, mutton, or beef. A good crop gives you 12 to 15 tons of green food per acre.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with your grains in a balanced dairy ration.

We offer the highest quality seed of a good range of varieties. Consult us about the choice of varieties best suited to your own needs.

VETCH—A great producer, for hay, pasturage, or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. May be sown spring or fall, is not particular as to soil, and needs only moderate moisture.

SEED CORN

More and more, the problem of choosing seed corn is becoming a local problem. It's of prime importance to have the varieties that best fit your own growing conditions.

Our selection of seed corn is built on intimate knowledge of this district—and conscientious application of that knowledge. So you are always in good hands when you buy seed corn here.

SEED POTATOES

Our Certified Stocks are the most economical you can plant, because they reduce your hazards, give you bigger production and fewer culs. They are true to name . . . grown especially for seed stock . . . more highly disease resistant . . . tagged for origin.

SEED PER ACRE AND COMMONLY ACCEPTED BUSHEL WEIGHTS

	Pounds Per Bu.	Pounds per Acre
Alfalfa . . .	60	15 to 20
Barley . . .	48	96
Brome Grass . . .	14	15 to 20
Buckwheat . . .	50	50
Clover, Alsike . . .	60	8 to 10
Clover, Medium Red . . .	60	10 to 12
Clover, Mammoth Red . . .	60	8 to 12
Clover, Sweet . . .	60	12 to 15
Clover, White . . .	60	5 to 8
Cow Peas, broadcast . . .	60	60 to 90
Flax, broadcast . . .	56	25 to 30
Grass, Kentucky Blue . . .	14	20 to 30
Grass, Orchard . . .	14	22
Kaffir Corn, broadcast . . .	56	40 to 50
Millet, for hay . . .	50	50
Millet, for seed . . .	50	30
Oats . . .	32	64 to 96
Rape, broadcast . . .	50	6 to 8
Reed's Canary Grass . . .	32	4 to 6
Rye, broadcast . . .	56	56 to 84
Sorghum, for fodder . . .	50	50 to 60
Soy Beans, broadcast . . .	60	30 to 45
Soy Beans, in drills . . .	60	60 to 90
Sudan Grass, broadcast . . .	40	20 to 25
Sudan Grass, in drills . . .	40	8 to 10
Timothy . . .	45	10 to 12
Vetches, broadcast . . .	60	50 to 60
Wheat . . .	60	90

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ANT TRAPS — Kill both sweets and grease-eating ants. Effective and lasting.

ARSENATE OF LEAD — Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BAIT-M WITH METALDE-HYDE — An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants. For use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. \$3.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE — A standard dry powder fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungus diseases.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry) — For chewing insects.

CYANOGAS A — Kills ants, rats, moles, fleas, bed bugs, moths, bats, grape mealy bugs, melon aphid, groundhogs, snakes, and insect pests.

CYANOGAS G — For greenhouse, bulb, grain, soil, household, warehouse fumigations.

DAWG-GONE — To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Tubes, 25c ea.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

Ever Green Garden Spray is a powerful, odorless, Rotenone-Pyrethrum spray containing soap and a minimum of water. Simple to use. No complicated or confusing instructions. Deadly to many common varieties of both sucking and chewing insects in the home garden — such as aphid (plant lice),



ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX

(Special Formula for Potatoes only.) A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leafhopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray.

1 lb. bag, 31c

4 lb. bag, 85c

leaf tiers, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetles, and rose slugs. Will not harm the most tender foliage. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.15; gals. \$12.20.

GRAFTING WAX — Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.

LIME SULPHUR DRY (Powder) — For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES — Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

NICOTINE SULPHATE 40% (Black Leaf 40) — Kills aphid, thrips, leaf hoppers and other insects on garden, farm and orchard crops by contact and fumes. Also kills poultry lice.

PARIS GREEN — A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

ROSE SPRAY — (Acme Scientific) — The last word in flower garden protection. Contains three elements in separate packages — each of which has been developed to combat one certain type of pest. Fortunately the great majority of pests are found to be in three general classifications, each subject to its own method of control. Each of the three elements in Acme Scientific Rose Spray takes care of one of these three groups of pests. A chart outlining a systematic spraying program comes with this all-purpose spray.

COMPLETE INSECT CONTROL SERVICE

We offer a full range of insecticides and fungicides — plus the "know how" to get results with them. This catalog lists only a part of our very complete stocks. You'll find it's a mighty good idea to bring your insect control questions here — and to talk them over with us. We've had plenty of experience with the problems of this area — and we're always glad to share that experience with you.

SEMESAN — For bulbs, roots, flower and vegetable seeds. Disinfects seed against many diseases and helps prevent rotting and damping-off. Also effective in controlling brown patch. One oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed.

SEMESAN BEL — For seed potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizoctonia, and blackleg. Increases standard yield. One lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels.

SULPHUR, DUSTING — Effective for mildew, black spot and rust on a number of shrubs and flowers.

TOBACCO DUST — Kills aphid and flea beetles.

SPRAY GUIDE CHART FREE

For practical help in recognizing garden enemies and knowing how to combat them, use the famous **ACME SPRAY GUIDE** — the "gardener's doctor book." You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.

ACME PYRETHRUM GARDEN GUARD

For Your Victory Garden

Don't let the bugs have your vegetables and flowers. Dust with Acme Pyrethrum Garden Guard from the sifter carton and enjoy the fruits of your toil. The killing ingredient is now Pyrethrum, non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals. Every particle of dust is active. It gives immediate control over a wide range of insects, including such hard-to-kill bugs as **SQUASH BUGS** and **CUCUMBER BEETLES**. Acme Pyrethrum Garden Guard can be used without restriction on flowers, vegetables, and foliage of all kinds. Order a suitable package of Acme Pyrethrum Garden Guard today and be prepared when insects appear. A light dusting will bring immediate results. 1 lb. sifter carton 40c.

ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY



A "system" of spray treatment for roses and flowers of all kinds. Eliminates guess work. Each set contains three separate items, each scientifically made to combat one of the three major classifications of blight and insect pest. Mix all three. Use regularly for complete all-around protection.

No. 3 — Amount of Spray 12 quarts. Protects 7 to 12 bushes all season. 95c

No. 6 — Amount of Spray 24 quarts. Protects 15 to 25 bushes all season. \$1.50

No. 24 — Amount of Spray 96 quarts. Protects 60 to 100 bushes all season. \$4.00

ACME APHIS SPRAY



An improved nicotine spray combining a soft soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphid (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. 3 oz. collapsible tube. 35c
12 oz. can. 99c 2 1/2 lb. can. \$2.35

ACME KOPPER QUEEN (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur.

1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 60c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25.



ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR (An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. 2 pound carton, 28c each



ACME EMO-NIK

Most yards contain foliage that is affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphid, Medly Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust, Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint, 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon, \$2.50.



Insect and Disease Control by GARDEN SANITATION

Now that our gardens are playing such a great part in the wartime fight for food, the battle against garden pests and diseases is more vital than ever.

Anything you do to defeat the marauding insects helps not only your own garden, but your neighbors' too.

In this important battle the first line of defense is the vigilant use of spraying and dusting. For this work we can offer you lots of help. We have all the proper insecticides ready and waiting for you—and we are also glad to counsel with you on their use.

But there is another phase of the battle that is just as important as this chemical warfare against pests. That is, this matter of control by sanitation.

One of the best ways to control pests, especially diseases, is by prevention. Sometimes this is the only way. So sanitary measures, which include prevention, are the first line of defense and usually the cheapest.

1—Keep weeds down

Many insects and diseases live over winter on weeds. Or the pests live on them in the spring until the flowers and vegetables are ready to be attacked. The insects go from weeds to flowers. Diseases spread from weeds to flowers by wind or insects. A few specific examples will illustrate. Aphids and iris borers live over winter as eggs on weeds. Stalk borers of dahlia and other plants live on smart weeds and other weeds, biding time for dahlias to come along. Weeds transmit aster yellows and petunia mosaic. Common mallow is susceptible to hollyhock rust and can contaminate nearby hollyhocks. Cucumber mosaic can be carried from wild cucumber, milkweed, ground-cherry, catnip and pokeweed.

Other pests which over-winter on weeds include the flea beetles, European earwigs, leaf hoppers, plum and rhubarb curculio, red spider, and flower thrips.

So the good gardener not only keeps weeds out of his beds and rows, but cleans up fence rows and mows adjacent vacant lots that might harbor some of these insects or serve as the host plants of diseases.

2—Keep trash cleaned up

Do not allow old boards or boxes, piles or packing material or other kinds of trash to remain around the garden or vicinity. Slugs find a happy home under such trash. Mice and rats take refuge there. Caterpillars make cocoons under trash, which protects them through the winter.

3—Take out diseased plants at once

This is sometimes the only practicable way of fighting certain diseases. Once a plant has become infected with such diseases, there is no help for it. To let it remain in the bed means that it will likely soon spread to healthy plants. So just as soon as observed, pull up and destroy the diseased plant. This especially applies to "virus" diseases such as aster yellows,

in succeeding years. This applies to annual or China asters, gladioli, peonies and lilies if diseased. Do not put healthy plants back in diseased ground but set them elsewhere. This applies to delphiniums, monkshood, narcissi, nasturtiums, pansies and to either oriental or shirley poppies if previous plants had bacterial blight. It is always a good policy to keep rotating the crops in the vegetable garden so that after a crop is grown in one spot, it is three or four years before the same crop is again grown there.

6—Water correctly

Do not water plants in beds with spray nozzle on hose. This splashes rusts and other fungus diseases from one plant to another. Water in the morning, rather than in evening. This gives any water on foliage a chance to dry off quickly so fungus diseases that require presence of water to grow, won't have a chance to take hold. For this reason, spray or dust for control of fungus diseases such as black spot of roses and rusts before a rain, so when the splattering of rain spreads the disease, it will be met by the control material already there to keep it from taking hold.

7—Do not plant in too close proximity

Some diseases are spread from one type of plant to another of a different sort. In some cases a disease must spend part of its life cycle on one plant and another part on a different kind of plant. If asters, calendulas and chrysanthemums are close together, the yellows may spread from one to the others through insects. Rust will spread between asters and pines. Lilacs and rhododendrons should not be near each other because of phytophthora blight spreading from one to the other. If sweet peas are near

apple trees, they may be infected with bitterrot from the apple trees.

8—Control by culture and fertility

Pest control also means good cultivation with the proper tools. It includes proper feeding and plant foods. It also involves correct planting. For instance, do not plant things too close together. Give room for air to circulate between plants. Both diseases and insects may thrive when the plants are too close together and when the plant can't grow in a thrifty manner in consequence. Proper distance apart also gives a chance to do correct cultivating and application of sprays or dusts.

It is a good control measure to spade ground in the fall and let it lie unranked till spring. Sun, wind, cold and birds together will destroy many insects in consequence. Fall spading is an especially good control for white grubs. Incidentally, anything done to attract birds to the home grounds is a vital insect control measure. It is often linked up with insect control. One last factor is to use disease-resistant seed whenever such is available.

KILL Crab Grass

WITHOUT DESTROYING *Lawn Grass*

ZOTOX



This amazing liquid chemical kills Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. Prices: 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

Ask for free literature.

It's safe to say that the garden is never better than its spraying equipment. Good sprayers AND GOOD SPRAYERS ARE ABSOLUTELY VITAL.

We offer a complete service in this important department—not only sprayers, but also plenty of helpful information about their use.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers—Open-top or funnel-top; galvanized brass or copper tanks; 2 to 4 gallon sizes.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers—Heavy duty portable outfits for orchard, farm and industrial work. 12 gallon or 18 gallon capacity.

Bucket or Barrel Spray Pumps—High pressure equipment for insecticides, whitewash, cold water paints, etc.

Light Weight Hand Sprayers—Handy sprayers of various types, for garden or for household use.

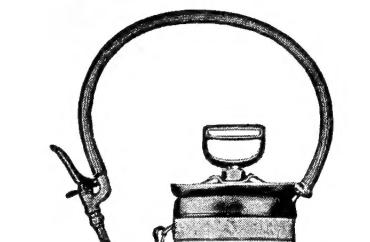
Heavy Duty Dusters—For a wide range of work, in gardens, truck farms, orchards, vineyards, etc. Consult us about the right model for your needs.

Garden Dusters—Various types for light gardening or other light work.

WARNING! The manufacture of sprayers has been greatly curtailed, because the materials used in sprayers are now needed for more direct war use.

We still have on hand a good assortment of sprayers and dusters, made before the recent restrictions were imposed. So, for the present, we can still take care of your needs.

However, in view of the increasing scarcity of these vital garden tools, we suggest that you check your spraying needs early this year—and that you consult with us soon!



SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



TREAT YOUR CUTTINGS
and SEEDS with

ROOTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

the plant hormone powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c 2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00

**The Vitamin-Hormone
Stimulant for Plants**

TRANSPLANTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c 3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00



**This Food Grows
Beautiful Flowers
and Fine Vegetables**

Your potted plants, flower boxes and all outdoor garden flowers will thrive, grow strong, healthy and beautiful, have green, bushy foliage while the blooming kind will delight with quantities of sweet scented blossoms.

Victory Gardens will yield an abundance of fresh, crisp delicious vegetables—a rich reward for your efforts.

Feed everything on Fulton's Plantabbs, a clean, easy to use FOOD providing Nitrogen, Phosphates, Potash and Vitamin B1 combined in a concentrated tablet. Used nearly 20 years by successful growers and gardeners. Boxes of 10 tablets 10c; 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

For economy buy the larger sizes.

**FULTON'S
PLANTABBS**
Plus Vitamin B1

HOW TO BUY FERTILIZERS

A Standard Garden Encyclopedia offers this excellent advice:

"In buying fertilizers the gardener will do well to follow the practice of the most successful commercial growers, namely, to select standard brands that have given satisfactory results for years, and base his final choice upon actual cost of the plant-food ingredients rather than the prices of the mixtures as a whole. Some mixtures which cost more are actually more economical than others that cost less, when calculated on the basis of actual fertilizing ingredients."

"Sometimes analysis figures do not convey the true worth of a mixture, especially if not backed up by a reliable manufacturer or dealer. Some ingredients may be slowly soluble or practically insoluble in one brand but readily so in another. For instance, a fertilizer composed of wood ashes, ground phosphate rock and sulphate of ammonia would not be comparable in value, though having the same percentage analysis, as another composed of nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, and superphosphate. Hence it is important to know what the composition is as well as how much of each ingredient is in the mixture."

**GROW
BETTER
FLOWERS
LAWNS WITH
WIZARD!**

Experts prefer Wizard to make soils fertile and put new life and beauty into plants. These natural plant foods are positively weedless, safe and easy to use. They supply humus, Vitamin B1, and all plant food elements that make lawns, flowers and vegetables thrive. Use Wizard in Your Defense Garden

**WIZARD
BRAND** MANURE
Dehydrated — Concentrated — Weedless

PLANT FOODS

Many of the chemicals used in fertilizers are now needed for making munitions—and for other war purposes. As a result some chemical plant foods are now scarce—or totally unavailable. Many others are subject to close regulation by the war agencies.

The government recognizes the vital importance of garden fertilizers—and we anticipate that it will continue to keep sufficient supplies available to take care of the nation's wartime gardening needs. However, it is difficult for us to specify, in advance, any exact list of the fertilizers which we will be permitted to distribute.

ASK US ABOUT IT!

We list below a number of plant foods which in our opinion should be available throughout the year. However, we obviously cannot guarantee this. We suggest that you consult us whenever you need plant foods. We will then take care of your needs in accordance with current regulations—and with our usual care and regard for the success of your garden.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

ASHES, HARDWOOD—High potash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Tends to drive away insects.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods — nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash. Used liberally for all root crops.

PLANTABBS—Clean white odorless plant tablets for indoor or outdoor use, combine high analysis food value with a plentiful supply of Vitamin B-1.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden

mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective balanced plant food. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

TOBACCO STEMS—Used as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc., and for fumigating plants to kill insects.

ROOTONE—You can help cuttings to root faster by dipping them in the hormone powder, Rootone, before planting. Moreover, the percentage of successful rooting is increased remarkably by this new treatment.

TRANSPLANTONE—Remarkable new Vitamin-Hormone stimulant effective in reducing transplant shock, and wilt of all kinds of plants or shrubs. Also effective in bringing about earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage.

PET SUPPLIES



Dog Sweaters—Not only dress up your dog, but will keep him warm. The size of Dog Sweaters are determined by measuring the dog from base of neck to base of tail. Assorted colors.

Harness, Leads, Collars, Brushes, Toys—Whatever your dog needs we can supply.

Remedies and Conditioners—We stock nationally advertised supplies, remedies and conditioners, to keep your pets in prime condition.

Cages, Bird Food and Supplies for your birds, too.

And lots of helpful information about the care of your pets.

Food and supplies for your Dog, Cat, and Birds. Everything to make and keep your pets healthy and happy.

Dog Food—Your dog can't be as healthy, strong, active and happy as he should be if something in his food is missing. Give him a complete food, with the necessary vitamins, digestive enzymes, minerals.

Dog Beds—You will have to come and see these. Several kinds and sizes.

Kills Lice
Ants
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One-Spot Flea Killer
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23¢
DUST ON ONE SPOT • Ask for free Dog Booklet

GARDEN TOOLS

HOES

Field or Garden Hoes—Various widths.

Light Weight Hoe—Especially designed for women.

Square Top (or Onion) Hoe—Very shallow blade.

Steel Scuffle Hoe—A very practical weeder and mulcher.

See us for the best available kinds of hoes.

CULTIVATORS

Adjustable Hand Cultivators—A strong, rugged tool. Fine for plots not large enough to warrant the use of a wheeled cultivator.

Garden Cultivators—5-prong, full length handle. 3-prong, medium long handle.

Midget Cultivator Weeder—Short handle; 3 small prongs.

FORKS

Spading Forks—With wood D-handles. Several styles to choose from; heavy or light.

Spading Fork, Long Handle—Preferred by some gardeners, because the long handle saves stooping.

Manure Forks—With iron D-handle. Six tines or four tines.

KNIVES

Best available knives for various garden purposes.

Budding Knives.

Propagating Knives.

Pruning Knives.

RAKES

Garden Rakes—Various styles and sizes; straight or curved, long or short teeth.

Wood Lawn Rake.

Steel Broom Rake—For lawns.

Bamboo Broom Rake—Very light, though durable. Handy for raking leaves, etc.

SPADES

D-Handle Spade—Light weight, extra quality. Also economy grade.

Long Handle Spade.

SHOVELS

Round point or square point, long handle or D-handle.

Floral Shovel—A light shovel, suitable for planting shrubbery, transplanting, digging bulbs, etc.

SHEARS

The best available shears for various garden purposes.

Grass Shears.

Hedge Shears.

Pruning Shears.

Lopping Shears.



Garden tools, too, have gone to war

Garden tools (need we tell you?) are scarce . . . and growing scarcer. This isn't the time for "beating our swords into plowshares." Steel is now needed for sterner purposes than gardening.

We've done our best to gather an adequate supply of tools for your gardening . . . and we will be able to take care of most of your needs. But we can't promise complete assortments right through the year. So we can only suggest that you check up on your tool needs early . . . and act accordingly.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PLANT STAKES AND SUPPORTS

Perennials in the flower garden, tomato plants, peas, beans and many other plants need proper supporters.

Tomato or Peony Supports—Made of heavy galvanized wire. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

Wooden Stakes—Painted or natural. Heavy Grade for Dahlias; Light Grade for smaller plants. 18 inch to 6 foot.

Bamboo Stakes—Painted or natural color. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

GLOVES

Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, especially suited to garden use.

PLANT LABELS

Tree Labels.

Heavy Wood Labels—For use outside. Will last for years. Splendid for perennial plants.

Wooden Labels—For pots; painted. 4 inch to 12 inch.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

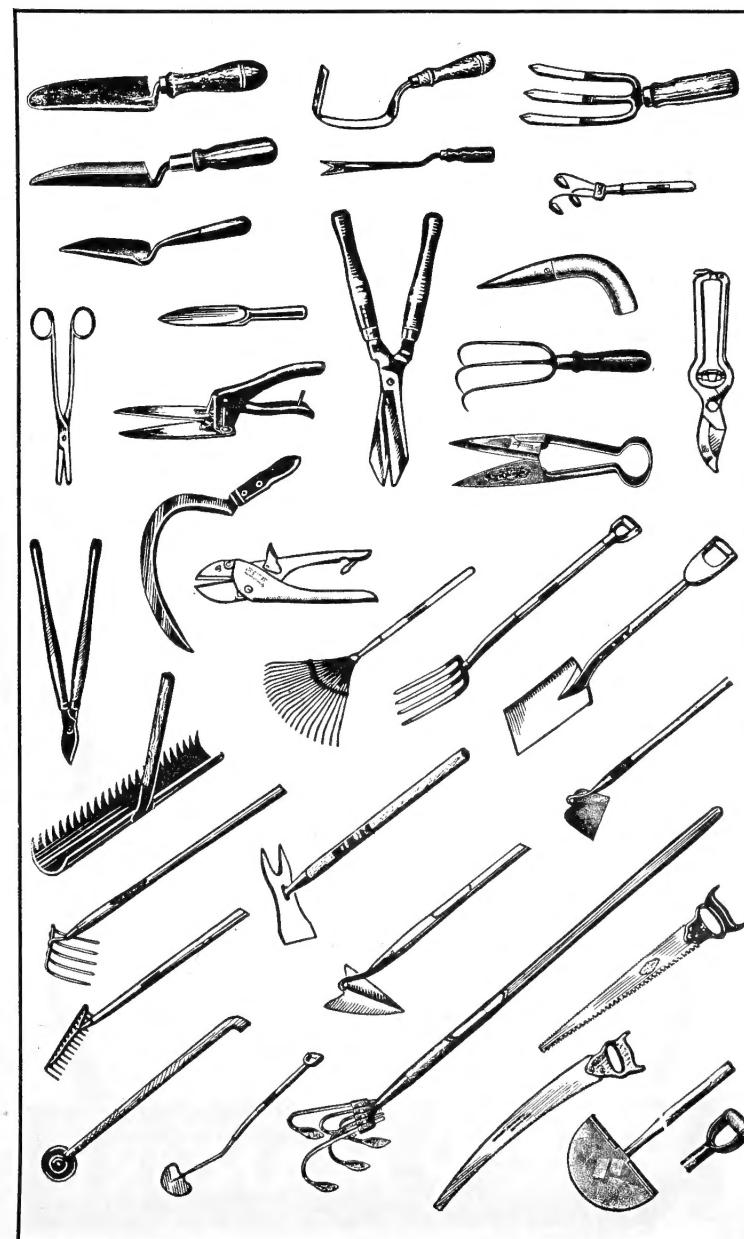
We carry a complete line of earthenware flower pots and flower pot saucers, 2 to 12 inch sizes; also bulb pans.

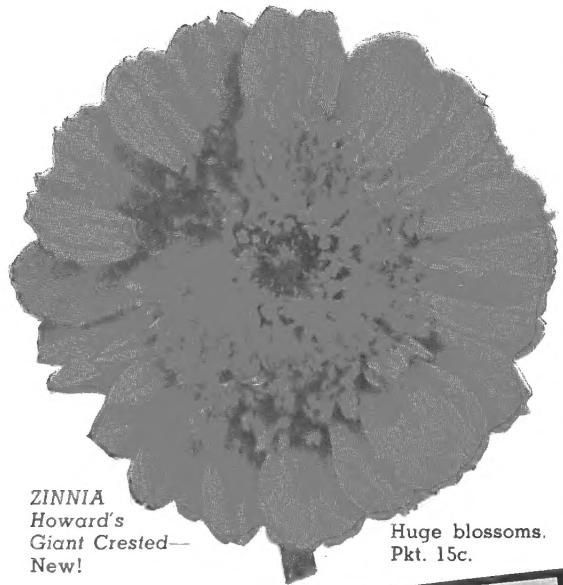
PLANT TUBS—Strongly made of selected wood, painted; with or without handles.

SPRINKLERS AND HOSE NOZZLES—The best available selection.

TREE WOUND PAINT—An antiseptic, penetrating paint to stop tree-bleeding and prevent infection of pruned or damaged portions.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS—Use a spreader to insure proper distribution—broadcasts dry fertilizer and grass seeds close to the ground, quickly, evenly and without waste. Our spreaders are rugged and dependable.





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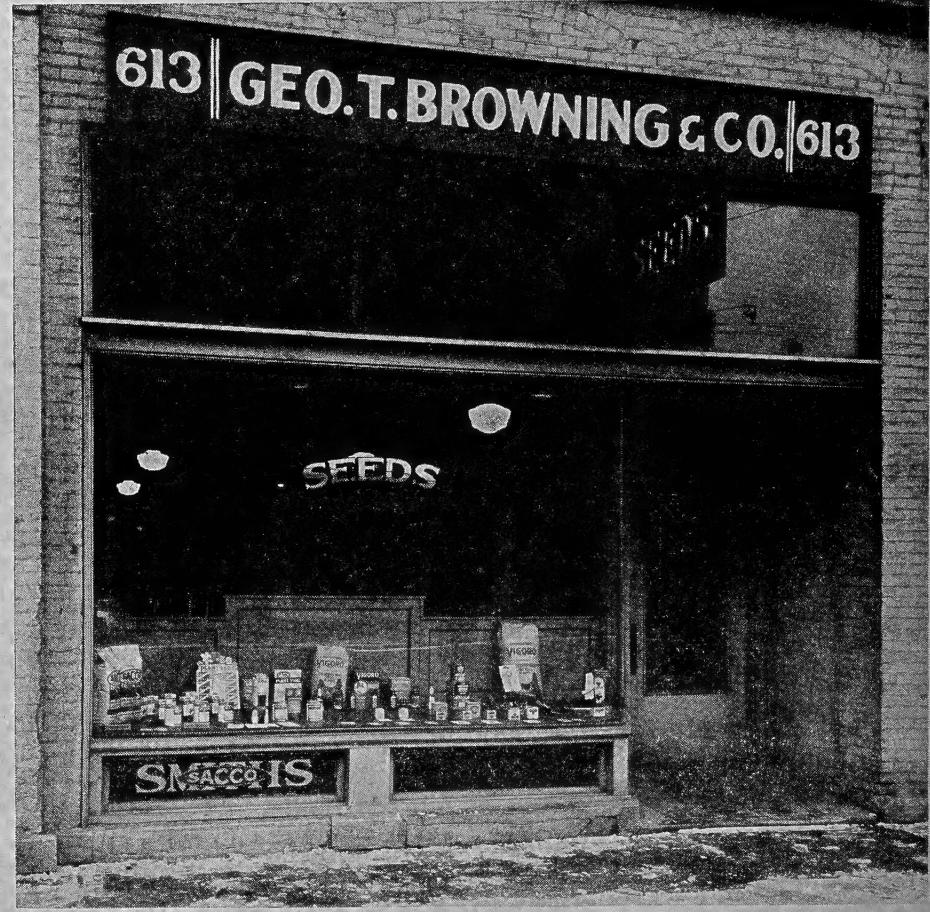
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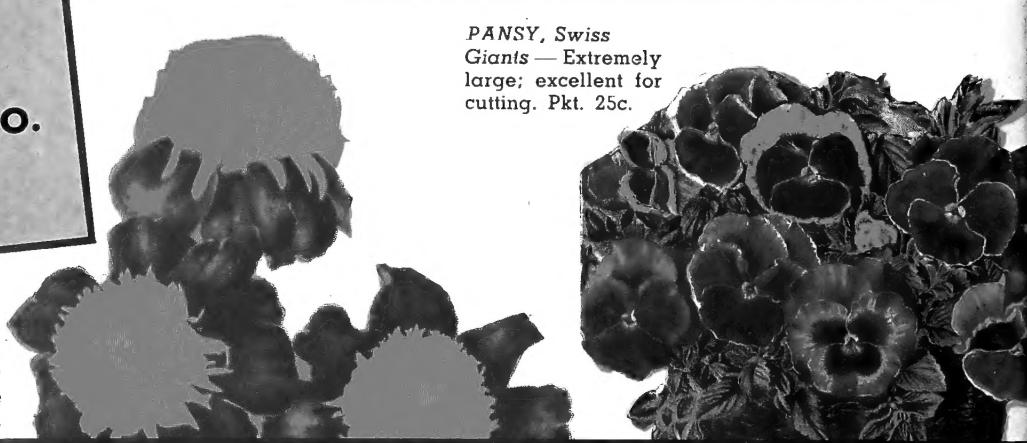
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PANSY, Swiss
Giants—Extremely
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